THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,436—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
Sailed	EGYPT	8000	....	....
28th	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	....
4th	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st	PERSIA	8000	....	....
25th	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000
8th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	....
22nd	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
6th	MOREA	11000	....	....
20th	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
3rd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
17th	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
31st	ARABIA	8000	....	....
14th	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th	MALOJA	11000	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON viâ MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 2 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

30th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
24th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
7th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
6th Mar.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
21st "	MACEDONIA	10000	....	....
3rd "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
2nd April.	ARJADIA	7000	....	....
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
30th "	MARMORA	11000	....	....
15th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
13th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	11000
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 501	Rs. 743 or Rs. 851
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	D. Maganzini.	15th Oct. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	F. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 170.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route viâ.
Linga	2134	Mon.	11th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡viâ P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	14th Sept.	9 a.m.	*viâ C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	15th Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Sept, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,556 tons, on Wednesday 13th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

11th September, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	6,533	Cassanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	J. Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,364	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	5,378	Eschbarner	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th Oct. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	4th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road,

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Taomson	8th Sept, 1911.
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	12th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 416	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 636	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI, Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..... Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila,	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

28, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.,	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Sungei Ujong (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Hankow
Penang	Bangkok	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Batavia	Kobe
	Sourabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR

GLASSES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

ARE A PROVED CURE Price Re. 1 each.

FEVER

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

cures ringworm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful cures of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co, Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 1s. 6d. each Post free.

—AGENTS FOR INDIA—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "EGYPT," from PORT SAID and MARSEILLES are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 12th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th September, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from 1st September, 1911, the following three Camp Stations on the Delhi Durbar Railway will be OPENED for through booking of Goods traffic of all descriptions.

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

Consignors are requested, in their own interests, to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp station it will be most convenient for them to effect delivery and goods should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods are to be booked. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and when goods are despatched in small Consignments, insufficient to form a complete wagon load, Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive label for the particular Camp Station to which their goods have been booked, are affixed to their packages.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 31st August, 1911.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 244 of 1908.

WALBAI, widow.....Plaintiff

Vs.

HEERBAI, widow and others..... Defendants.

MR. R. D SETHNA, Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the consent decree herein dated the 9th day of January, 1911, will sell the following properties by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Office, in the High Court Buildings, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1911.

PROPERTIES.

1. A piece of land, admeasuring about 7 acres and 9 gunthas, situate at Babulgaon, in Berars, with a Ginning Factory, in a very good working order, with all the Machinery therein and all the outhouses thereon.

2. A piece of Land, together with a pucca built house standing thereon, near the Government Chawari and Bazaar, at Babulgaon, in Berars.

3. A piece of land, admeasuring about 6 acres, situate at Dhamangaon, in Berars, with a Cotton Press in good working order, with all the Machinary therein and all the outhouses thereon.

For particulars and conditions apply to the said Receiver or his Attorneys Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, at No. 11 Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOAN of Rs. 1,40, 00 is REQUIRED, for the Estate of Ray Radha Ballab Choudhury Bahadoor and his brother Benwari Lal Choudhury of Sherpar, District Mymensingh, which has recently been brought under the Court of Wards. Any one willing to raise the Loan at a moderate rate of interest on the mortgage of the property may apply to the Undersigned within a fortnight. The amount of brokerage required should be stated.

J. P. BLACKWOOD,
Collector.
Mymensingh Collectorate,
Dated the 2nd September, 1911.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTICE.

OWING to the change from Pony Transport to a BULLOCK Transport Corps, 140 ponies, the property of Mysore Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1911, near Queen's Statue, Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

The ponies have been used in the Government Transport Carts and many of them are also broken to saddle.

Terms-Cash.

R. G. JONES, Lt.-Col,
Military Secretary to
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Camp Mysore, 26th August 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, @ 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 818 of 1908.

NOWROJI BURJORJI MAHIMWALLA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant a guard, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company residing in house No. 15 situate at Dhunji Doongaria Street outside the Fort... ... ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) MANCHERSHAW BURJORJI MAHIMWALLA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant also residing in the said house No. 15 situate at Dhunji Doongaria Street, outside the Fort and

(2) BAI NAWAJBAI widow of Burjorji Dadabhai Mahimwalla of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, also residing in the said house No. 15 situate at Dhunji Doongaria Street outside the Fort ... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of February, 1909, it was ordered inter alia that the Plaintiff and the 1st Defendant as Administrators of the Estate of their father Burjorji Dadabhoy Mahimwalla, deceased should pay to the plaintiff his costs taxed at Rs. 697-6-0.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 28th day of April 1911, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant No. 1 in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dhunji Doongaria Street otherwise called Mohta Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in C ward under ward No. 657 and street No. 15 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by the said Dhunji Dongry Street on or towards the North and South by the property belonging to Ismailji Kadwani.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY the 13th day of October 1911, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant No. 1, in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

The claim of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay for Rs. 26-3-4 in respect of the unpaid Society of the Bill No. 592 for six months ending 30th September 1911.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above discription of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendant No. 1, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiff and Defendant No 1, have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchases by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff and Defendant No. 1 have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid-forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff. Dated this 9th day of September 1911,

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA AND MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING, CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1911 at the rate of Re. 20 (Twenty) per Share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after WEDNESDAY the 27th September, 1911, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th day of September 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 15th to FRIDAY the 29th September, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 6th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

No. 6215-A.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract from 1st November 1911 to 31st December 1912 of about 8,000 tons of Dutton's Welsh or Davison's West Hartley Steam Coal at Bombay, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 P.M. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 3rd October 1911, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Regd tered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Dutton's Welsh or Davison's West Hartley Coal at Bombay."

F. DOBSON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 25th August 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Fa Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value —Due Dates, Price Re. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

TO BE HELD
AT THE SKATING RINK
ON 20TH SEPTEMBER, at 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
PROMOTERS.....SOUNDY & Co., LD.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE LOUIS P RUSSELL.
The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE H. C. O. BEAMAN.
Lt.-Col. H. R. VAUGHAN, Comdg., R. W. R., Colaba.
Lt.-Col. G. DOWNING, Comdg., R. D. Fus., Ahmednagar.
Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, Comdg., Bo. Vol. Rifles.

SIX CONTESTS.

THE MIDDLE WEIGHT FIGHT OF BOMBAY
For a Purse of Rs. 500. 10 (2 Min.) Rounds.

CHARLEY CHAPMAN, Ex-Holder of Middle Liget and Walter Weights titles and winner of 75 fights in India and holder of the IX Division Middle Weight Belt 1910. Vs. Sergt. NOLAN, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Middle Weight Champion.

AND FIVE OTHER CONTESTS.

No. 1—Lce-Corpl. Cranbrook, R. W. R. vs. Lce-Corpl. Shapton, Dorset Regt.
No. 2—Pte. Pool, R. W. R. vs. Pte. Makins, R. N. L.
No. 3—Lce-Corpl. Roughton, R. W. R. vs. Pte. Parr, R. N. L.
No. 4—Pte. Morecraft, R. W. R. vs. Dr. Moane, Dorset Regt.
No. 5—Lce.-Corpl. Hastings, R. W. R. vs. Vol. A. Windsor, Bombay.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTO by Clifton and Co, Band in attendance.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, and 2, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform :—Half price to 3 and 2 Rupee seats only.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND PARSI HOLIDAY.
ATTRACTIONS.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE FALL OF TROY.

Founded on HOMER'S ILLIAD.
The greatest picture ever shown in this city.
MAGNIFICENTLY STAGED.
BEAUTIFULLY ACTED.
AND
RICHLY GOWNED.
It is a film that has become famous throughout
THE WORLD.

FOOLSHEAD AS A MANNEQUIN.
A
SPASM OF LAUGHTER.
See him in the Royal Princess's Costume
and
our special holiday attractions.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND NEW YEAR PRIZE SHOW
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
7 to 8 P.M.
Three silk sarees or one gold and two silver watches given away.
Winner in each has his option.

TO-MORROW,
7 to 8
ANOTHER HOLIDAY PRIZE SHOW
7 to 8 P.M.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

LAST WEEK
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, 11TH SEPT.
Practice Session 8 to 9 a.m.; Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.
TUESDAY, 12TH SEPT.
Morning Session 9 to 11; Evening Session 6 to 8.
WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPT.
Morning Session 9 to 11; There will be no night Session.
THURSDAY, 14TH SEPT.
Practice Session 8 to 9 a.m.; Evening Session 6 to 8
SATURDAY, 16TH SEPT.
Close of the Season
Practice Session 8 to 9 a.m.; Night Session 9-30 to midnight.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 11th September, 1911, and 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE at noon, on THURSDAY, 14th September, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,
POONA 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible by.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-famous "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, for twelve months from 1st May, 1912. Suit two persons. Good locality (near Gymkhana) E. L. and Fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply Box No. 45 care of this Paper.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—L. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 3½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 3½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the same of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond, Pearl Emerald and Gold Jewellery.

H. C. Suit No. 192 of 1911.

Banajee vs. Adenwala.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from and by the order of the parties and in pursuance of the terms of the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd day of May, 1911, made in Suit No. 192 of 1911 on the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction side of the High Court of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1911, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned jewellery belonging to a deceased respectable Parsee Lady.

Collar of pearls set with diamond brooch and diamond straps, pearl and gold bangles of different patterns, pearl and diamond buttles, diamond and gold brooches, diamond emerald, ruby and gold rings, gold and Piroja stone necklaces, gold watch chains of various patterns, diamond breast pin, gold buttons, &c., &c.

The jewellery is open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as iron cots, zoonda almyrah, cupboards, sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, iron safes, graphophones.
6 new iron and brass single and double bedsteads,
1 Footscap size Hammond.
1 William brief size.
1 Densemore brief size Typewriters.

At 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th September, 1911 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. K. O. Kraft, such as cupboards, chest-of-drawers with glass, table, chairs, iron bedstead, wearing apparels, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY Gold and Silver Ornaments.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. R H Isaac, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, valuable gold and silver jewellery and ornaments, consisting of diamond turquois, emerald ruby rings, gold bangles, diamond and turquoise gold buttons, diamond sleeve buttons, gold buttons with chain, old gold and silver coins, silver watches, snuff boxes, gold pins, charms, pencils, collar buttons, umbrella handle, silver tray, bowls, spoons and forks "Galabdanis," flower vases, silver coffee sets, etc, etc., belonging to the above estate.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Genoji Senoji and Co, and on account and risk of Mahomed Sulleman Lebba.

One parcel containing loose white undrilled pearls.
One packet 84 white diamonds about 13 ratis.
One packet 72 white diamonds about 13½ ratis.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, 11th September, at 2-30 p.m,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor, opposite the Bombay Merchants' Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, valuable mahogany and French polished teak and blackwood hotel furniture such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry cabinets, cottage and square pianos, dining table for 24 persons, arm chairs, side boards, what-not, glass, crockery and plateware, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, tables, and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, oil paintings, table ornaments, teakwood beds, cooking stove, etc., the property of E. F. Barker, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 83 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: hardware, paper trays, cotton thread, patent medicine, chocolate, window glass, matches, acid, metal polish, sugar, benzine and mineral oil, bales old newspapers, oil cakes, cast-steel, cask coal tar, drums soda, turpentine, and other miscellaneous goods &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Panachand Dossaji and on account and at the risk of Mrs. L. P. Wigins the mortgagor sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, the following house-hold furniture and articles belonging to Mrs. L. P. Wigins :—One upright piano by Soundy and Co., pier table, cabinet, cane sofas and chairs, dining table, chairs, side-board dinner wagon, chest of drawers, almyrahs, cupboards, iron bed-steads, writing tables, marble top washing table, crockery glass-ware, silver tea-sets, silver salt seller, bowl, Indian carpet, rugs, black-wood Indian carved table, and flower-pot stands etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,50,0 0

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
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HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOLLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 3 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
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JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. RASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, BISHOPSG

IS LAZINESS A DISEASE ?

An Easy Method of Overcoming Lassitude.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his book, "The Preservation of Life in India," points out that the "exposure to the direct solar heat or to a high temperature in the shade may induce heat exhaustion, the ardent fever, and other evils of a more insidious character by injuring the nervous system, increasing irritability, depressing vital energy, and affecting the internal organs, especially the liver.

Leaving out of consideration the serious conditions which are sufficient to prevent the sufferer attending to his duties, we are, nevertheless, brought sharply up when we consider the importance of depressed vital energy which manifests itself in feeling of languor and reluctance to undertake anything involving either mental or physical activity.

"Lazy" is the epithet which those who are highly endowed with vitality invariably apply to those who exhibit the symptoms of this "ennui" and overmastering disinclination to exertion.

Lazy is, however, the one thing they are not. How far their condition is due to a draining away of the phosphorus which, as Professor Tunnicliffe, of King's College, London, has pointed out, "it is almost certain has an essential importance for the life of the cell and for the bio-chemical processes going on within it" has not been accurately determined. That there is reason for supposing that it is due to this cause is proved by the fact that people who are languid and incapable of much exertion derive benefit from taking salts of phosphorus in the same way as do sufferers from conditions in which these phosphorus salts are nearly always deficient in the body.

GREAT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

For lack of energy, which involves physical debility, "the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casein with glycerophosphates," as Dr. D. B. Jones has written in a paper, an abstract of which was published in the "Indian Medical Gazette" some little time ago.

For some years past he has obtained this combination in Sanatogen, which, as most people now know, is a chemical combination of the pure casein or bodybuilding element of milk with glycerophosphate of sodium. The phosphorus in this wonderfully invigorating and revitalising preparation is in exactly the same form as that in which it is found in the nervous system. It is, therefore, easily assimilated, and affects a rapid improvement in the general condition. Moreover, as that distinguished physician Sir William Gowers has pointed out, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red cells in the blood.

It must be clearly understood that the phosphorus needed in these cases of lassitude and lack of energy and best supplied in the form of Sanatogen must be regarded as a food, not as a medicine, since it supplies an element which is notably deficient in the body.

When Sanatogen is taken, the sufferer is rapidly restored to normal vigour and vitality. He is soon able to resume his duties with alacrity, and to perform them without fatigue.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S ADVICE.

This restoration of energy by means of Sanatogen has been attested by many thousands of people, both in India and in England. This striking statement on the subject is made by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P.: "I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

His accurate definition of Sanatogen's power to increase the energy and give fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind cannot fail to make a notable appeal to all residents in India who are so prone to suffer from these conditions, which are begotten by the enervating climate. By revitalising the blood and improving its quality, as well as by increasing the tone and strength of the whole nervous system and the general bodily functions, Sanatogen will also increase their stock of health, and make them better than they have ever felt in their life, for that is the common experience of those who take the preparation.

Sanatogen has the unqualified written endorsement of more than 12,000 doctors, among whom are the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe, including Dr. Ott, who was for many years his late Majesty's physician at Marienbad.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London,) Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE.

An inauguration ceremony of the New General Post Office was held yesterday evening, at which all the clerks and officers of the Presidency Post Office as well as of the Postmaster General's Office took part. The spacious hall in the West Wing which forms the Correspondence Department was very prettily decorated for the occasion with flags and evergreens. An orchestra was in attendance and discoursed sweet music at intervals.

The Presidency Postmaster, in the course of a brief speech, said that it was rather unfortunate that owing to unforeseen circumstances that ceremony could not be held with greater eclat as the Postmaster General had wished. Anyway, he was glad a quiet, unostentatious function was performed according to the time-honoured custom. He felt sure that under the present conditions they would fully be able to cope with the rush of work that the coming Coronation Durbar would entail. As they were all aware the Post Office was a department which existed solely for the benefit of the public and it was always a source of pleasure to the Heads of the service to know that it had discharged its trust with zeal and earnestness. The staff had in the past given satisfaction and he hoped it would keep up the high standard and also be true to the great traditions of the Bombay G. P. O. He exhorted each one of them to do his level best, to work always in a spirit of good will and fellowship, and show courtesy and kindness to the public. Those that had been rather unfortunate in the old office could now buck up and better in the future.

After the officers present had been garlanded and the usual ceremony of the distribution of "pan supari" gone through, one of the senior clerks, replied on behalf of the staff. He said that that was the first gathering of its kind in the history of the Bombay G. P. O. A spirit of friendliness between the officers and the subordinates could be promoted by means of a Recreation Club under the presidency of the Postmaster and the patronage of the Postmaster General—a club the need for which was keenly felt by the staff of the Post Office. The gathering dispersed at about 7-30 p.m., amidst enthusiastic cheers to the Postmaster General, the Deputy Postmaster General, the Presidency Postmaster and the other officers.

SANITARY SURVEYORS CLASS.

The following Press note has been issued :—

The annual course of instruction in the Sanitary Surveyors' class was brought to a close on the 7th July when the examination of the students was held. The course was conducted by the following officers of the Bombay Municipality :—Dr. J. A. Turner, M. D., Executive Health Officer, Drs. B. K. Goldsmith, Sorab C. Hormasji and K. B. Shroff of the Health Department and Mr. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer for Drainage; the examiners were the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay and the Executive Health Officer for the City of Bombay. The lectures were attended by 6 Bombay Municipal employes, 11 private students and 12 Government students (9 L. C.E. and 3 L.M. & S.). Among the private students were seven municipal employes from Jubbulpur, Nagpur, Gadag-Bettigeri, Akyab, Tavoy and Nadiad, one sub-assistant surgeon, one sub-overseer and two matriculates. Twenty-four, including seven Government students, appeared for the examination and fourteen of these passed subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. The following is the list of successful students :—Utamchand Hurumal Jhangiani, Mathil. G. Nayr, Sorab N. Mama, Arthur Daniel Samuel, Trimbak V. Talim, B.A., L.C.E., Thakordas Chunilal Kantawala, L.C.E., Ram Chand Chopra, Vishwanath, Gopal Gokhale, L.C.E. Burjor Ardeshir Patel, L.C.E. Bernard Alfred FitzSimonds, Vishnu Anant Purandare, Joseph David Anthony, Shankar Damodar Basale, Vaikunthrai Manilal Desai.

Of these fourteen, four were Government students, three Bombay Municipal students and seven private students.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—August 27, at "The Ark," Dunneedaw, Rangoon, the wife of Mr John Bell, a son.

SIMPSON—August 27, on Sunday, at Mogok, the wife of Captain J Simpson, 10, Gurkha Rifles, Burma Military Police, of a daughter.

WATSON—August 29, at Mount Vernon, Inscin, the wife of Mr Frank Watson, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star film "The Fall of Troy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a.m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Combination in business is effective in saving waste and in getting better results."—J. D. Rockefeller.

ACCIDENT TO A GAS FITTER.—A gas fitter, named Goma Tulja, was attending to an escape of gas in a house on Gowalia Tank Road on Friday, when he struck a match to find out where the leakage was. Immediately there was an explosion and Goma got burnt on the face and hands. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

REPORTED THEFT.—Captain A. Sandeman, Assistant Commissioner, Yenanyaung, Upper Burma, who was a passenger by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday, reports that he lost from his cabin on the 4th instant, a gold watch and chain with a small silver case attached, containing an amber cigarette-holder, gold mounted, a gold locket containing a photo and some other small trinkets collectively valued at Rs. 300.

THE LATE MR. J. J. DE SOUZA.—A correspondent writes: Mr. Jose Januario de Souza, who died at Cavel on the 7th instant, after a short illness, was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Goan community in Bombay. A merchant by profession he received his first training in business during a three years' stay in Europe, after which he settled in Bombay and soon established a successful and lucrative connection with many of the leading local firms, who were always glad to avail themselves of his advice and experience. In spite of the numerous calls on his time and the stress, inseparable from a business life, he still found leisure and energy to devote to the affairs of his community, whose welfare he had always at heart. In the well-known Padroado agitation he took a most active part. The first educational institution among the Goans, the Anglo-Portuguese School had him for its honorary secretary for a number of years. The Associagao" Goana de Mutuo Auxilio, the leading Goan insurance company counts him among its founders and the church of Our Lady of Health at Cavel benefited by his co-operation as one of the Board or "Fabrica" until advancing years and declining health compelled him to retire. There was hardly any movement of importance to the Goans of Bombay, in which his help and guidance were not sought and never in vain. By his death, the Community lose a true friend and a trusted counsellor. The funeral was a most imposing and impressive ceremony, the attendance being very large. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun pronounced the last Absolution in the Church of Cavel of which the deceased was perhaps the oldest parishioner. The body was then carried for interment to Dharavi, where the service was led by the very Rev. J. N. Coutinho, Vicar of Dabul. The wreaths and floral tributes sent were numerous.

SKATING RINK.

Tuesday and Wednesday being Bank holidays, the management have arranged to have special morning sessions on each of these two days from 9 to 11 a.m., in lieu of the practice sessions, with the band in attendance. The last evening session of the season will be held on Thursday next, and the last night session on Saturday next, after which there will be no more sessions during the monsoon season.

On Saturday, skating will be allowed till midnight.

DEATH OF MR. W. BULLOCK.

We regret to announce the death at his house at Bandra, on Saturday evening, of Mr. W. Bullock, late of the staff of the Bombay Bank and at one time manager of the Kalbadevi branch. The deceased who was 78 years of age had been in ill-health for some time and was operated on by Dr. Ashton Street and Dr. DeMonte on Friday. His wife died a few years ago on the voyage home, and of this family of two sons and two daughters, only one, an unmarred daughter, survives him.

KHETWADI LANE DISASTER.

Coroner's Inquest.

At the Morgue on Saturday afternoon, the Coroner Mr. E. T. Lambert resumed his inquiry touching the deaths of Meherbai, Sagoonabai, Pomabai and Hari Govind, who were killed in the Khetwadi Lane disaster.

For the Crown the inquiry was conducted by Superintendent Williamson ; Mr. Kirke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Company appeared for Vithaldass Dharamdass the owner of the house.

Dullabh Dharsi, a contractor, said he knew the house at Khetwadi which was being repaired. Contractor Buran was doing the masonry work and one Vithu was doing the carpentry work. Witness used to buy materials and hand them to these people. The work was carried on under the supervision of a qualified engineer, who paid a visit to the house every four or five days. The house was also visited by Municipal men. On the 26th ultimo, witness went to the house at about 11 a. m. when the masons working at the pillar, on the left hand side of the ground floor informed him through Buran that there was a split in the pillar. Witness gave directions to Buran to get all the people to leave the building. Witness ran to inform Vithaldass, the owner of the house. Shortly after the "bhaya" of the house came and informed witness that the house had collapsed. Witness had seen no cracks in the building.

Buran Miranbux, a contractor of about 12 years standing, said Dullabh, the preceding witness, engaged him for the work as a mason. Witness began work about seven months ago. It was not the witness' duty to examine the building before the work was started. That was Dullabh's work. When the work was started, witness had not noticed any split in the house. The qualified engineer used to point out the work to Dullabh and not to the witnes. Dullabh used to tell witness that the Municipal Engineer had inspected the work and passed it. On the day of the occurrence, witness had noticed the split in the house. That was eighteen inches long. As soon as the men ran out, the house collapsed. Dullabh Dharsi was here recalled by Mr. Williamson and in answer to the latter's questions he said it was not true that he was the "mistry". The engineer gave instructions either to Buran or to Buran's partner and sometimes to the witness also. The contract was given to Buran and his partner.

Vithoba Hari, a contractor, said he had the contract for carpentering alterations and was engaged by the owner Vithaldass at the instance of Dullabh. When Dullabh showed work to the witness, no engineer was present. The work was done in accordance with the instructions given by Dullabh. Witness was responsible for carpentery work only. He was not responsible for the whole work but Dullabh was as he (Dullabh) was in charge of it. The deceased Hari Govind was one of witness' men. The pillar in question was built of bricks. When witness first started work, he had not noticed any cracks in the building.

As Mr. Williamson desired to call expert evidence, further inquiry was at this stage adjourned till Saturday next.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell disposed of the appeal of Gambhir Khoda, who was convicted of murder by Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to death.

Mr. G. N. Thakor appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Ranchhodji Khandubhai, a talati of Mogar in the Anand district. The prosecution case was that the Mogar estate was under the management of a talukdari settlement officer and the deceased was employed as a talati to make recoveries of the estate. The accused owed about Rs. 58, and though notices were issued he did not pay the amount and consequently the deceased, with the aid of two patawallas, went to recover the amount and in default to attach the accused's movable property. The deceased made a demand, but the accused having failed to pay the amount, he attached the accused's buffaloes. This enraged the accused and he took out a kife, which he had concealed under his dhotar, and inflicted several wounds on the deceased, who died immediately

Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as abovestated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, observing that the accused had been proved to be guilty of a most brutal murder of an officer engaged in the performance of his duty.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted Soma Himatsing of murder and sentenced him to death.

Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was a Rajput and he was charged with murdering Bhani, a Brahmin woman, on the 5th July last. Her dead body was found near the temple. The accused went to the house of the deceased and demanded money and on her refusing to pay he struck her with a bill-hook and ran away. The people went in search of the accused, and found him in a grove of babul trees. He had a bill-hook with him at the time of his arrest.

The Sessions Judge, differing from his assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

As there was ample evidence to justify a conviction, their Lordships confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

AHMEDABAD PLEADER'S CASE.

Released on Bail.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared on behalf of Punjabhai Someshwar Bhat, a pleader of Ahmedabad, and applied for the admission of his appeal against an order of the District Magistrate of Kaira, who had directed the appellant to furnish two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each for the dissemination of sedition, failing which, he was sentenced to a year's simple imprisonment.

The accused was convicted in respect of certain medical books which, it is alleged, contained seditious matter.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, on the application of Mr. Branson, the accused was released on bail of Rs. 2,000, and two sureties of Rs.1,000 each.

POLICE COURTS.

YOUNG LADY'S COMPLAINT.

Parsi Doctor Charged.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Behramshaw Hormusji Cooper, House Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Bombay, was charged with using criminal force against Miss Minnie Ross, a European girl of 14, daughter of Mr. Ross, Luggage Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, and complainant in the case.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Pereira, Pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, with Mr. Sorabji and Mr. Jamshedji B. Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the defence was continued and Mr. S. R. Gupte, store-keeper of the infirmary, was first called and examined.

He said, about 11 a. m. on the day in question he had an occasion to take some papers to the doctor's office, when he saw Lilian Ross and Bessie Norris near the door leading to the consulting room. There was a Parsi there. Witness waited near the table, from where he saw Pandu in the consulting room holding a tray. A few minutes later Dr. Cooper came out with Minnie Ross. The three girls then had a conversation with the doctor about some medicine. Witness did not hear Minnie Ross complain to her companions about anything. There were a good many persons waiting in the corridor at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne witness said he could not say what the papers were unless he saw them. "There was a window on the right in the consulting room overlooking the waiting-room for the natives. Witness knew that Pandu had given evidence the previous day, but he did not know what Pandu had said. Witness could not recognize the handwriting on the label of the bottle of medicine produced. Witness had been in the hospital for the last eleven years and a half and had noticed labels on bottles in which medicines were issued by compounders. Witness had never seen a bottle of medicine issued without a label. Witness had not often to do with the compounders' handwriting. He could not say the handwriting on the label on the bottle produced was that of a compounder. He could say that the handwriting on the form produced was that of the compounder, Coelho. As a matter of fact patients were kept in their respective waiting-rooms and they waited in the corridor before going to the doctor. At 11 a.m. the doctor had not finished examining patients. Witness knew a Parsee named Gotla, whom he had seen in the dispensary three or four times.

Re-examined, witness said the big almirah in the inner-room was between two windows and was placed there over a year ago, when the infirmary was shifted there. There was a roof over the native waiting-room.

Bomonshah Rustomji Gotla was next called as a witness. He deposed to having been present in the infirmary on the 19th ult., to call the accused as he was his family doctor, and his wife had been taken ill over night. Witness said he had seen Gupte in the room and had seen Lilian and Bessie come out from the consulting room laughing and chatting. The doctor and another girl (Minnie) next came out and the girls after talking with the doctor left the hospital. He did not hear any girl making any complaint to any body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said he did not see tears in the eyes of either of the girls. Each girl was calm and self-possessed. Nothing unusual in the girls was noticed. Witness was a commission agent carrying on business in the name of J. Pearson and Co., in Parsee Bazaar street. Witness spoke to Dr. Cooper, who said he would call in the evening at 7 o'clock. He did not come at 7 p.m. Witness first heard of this case when he again went to the doctor on Sunday morning, when he told him about this case. On Sunday, the doctor did not call to see his wife but gave instructions to repeat the medicine prescribed by Dr. Masina. Witness had no receipt or prescription from Dr. Cooper. There were many persons who knew and could say that Dr. Cooper was his family medical attendant. On Sunday morning, the accused told him about the case and asked him to give evidence. He was not told to go to Superintendent Meyers to give a statement. He had known Gupte for two years. On the day of the alleged occurrence he had no talk with Gupte.

To the Court: Witness had seen an old man in the consulting room when the girls were there with the doctor in the inner room.

Superintendent Meyers examined by Mr. Acworth deposed to the case having been placed before him on Sunday morning. He told the accused of the charge laid against him and asked him to explain. He had replied "I cannot explain" Of course he had stated that it was a false charge and that he was not guilty. When witness asked him why the two girls were sent out in the room he said they were giggling and laughing. Inspector Shaw was present at the time.

In cross-examination Superintendent Meyers said that the accused was asked if he had any witnesses; he replied two Parsis and another man were present in the dispensary at the time. No names were mentioned. Witness did not ask for their names.

Mr. George Hammond, loco foreman, Byculla Running Shed, G. I. P. Ry., who had been under Dr. Cooper's treatment for a month, was examined as a witness and said he had known the accused for thelast seventeen months. At 11 o'clock in the morning the dispensary was generally crowded. Before the present case witness had never heard any hint or suggestion against Dr. Cooper's conduct. Witness had under him over a thousand men. He had sometimes trouble with firemen and drivers reporting sick. It was not an easy thing to get a sick certificate from the dispensary.

In cross-examination witness said he had nothing to do with the traffic department. He was having bottles of medicine from the dispensary. He could not indentify the hand-writing of any compounder there.

Mr. Darashah Hormusji Cooper, brother of the accused, who was present in the doctor's house at the time Mr. Ross went there and questioned him if the charge made against him by his daughter was not a true one, was next called as a witness. He gave an account of what took place there and subsequently at the police station where they had been all taken.

Mr. Payne then cross examined the witness who said that he did not care to hear the conversation that took place between Dr. Cooper and Mr. Ross. Witness had filed an information against Ross charging him with assault. In the information he had stated that Ross abused his brother. That was after Ross came into the room. After the conversation Ross came into the room and asked the doctor if had kissed his daughter. The conversation took place at the door of the room and not inside. Witness knew that his brother had made a complaint against Ross to Inspector Shaw. That complaint was made in witness's presence. It was incorrect that the doctor went outside with Ross. Witness made his complaint to Mr. Shaw and it was taken down in his presence. He made a statement there that Ross walked in and asked Dr. Cooper what he meant by kissing his daughter. Witness made the statement to Mr. Shaw that Ross asked for an apology and when Dr. Cooper refused to give one he asked what did he mean by kissing his daughter. If that was not written in the complaint book, the complaint was not correctly recorded. He swore that he did not take up the complaint book and read it. He was standing at a distance; and was not just behind Mr. Shaw so as to see what he wrote. The accused was struck with a stick after he refused to give the apology demanded. Witness remonstrated with Mr. Ross, saying when he had done nothing why he should give an apology and why he should be beaten.

Mr. Naoroji Hormusji Cooper, another brother of the accused, who had first shouted out for the police, was next examined. He also gave an account of what took place in the accused's house and also at the Police Station.

In cross-examination witness denied having said before Mr. Shaw "that even if the girl was kissed it was not a serious thing. It was something like a father kissing his own daughter." Witness said he thought those words were used by Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Acworth then addressed the Court on behalf of the defence and said that the whole thing depended on one single question, and that was whether Miss Minnie Ross's statement was to be believed or not to be bel eved." Now to begin with, Mr. Acworth said that the case could be divided into three parts. The morning occurrence, the evening occurrence, and the police influence. It did not matter if the statment made in the evening was true or not, if the Court held that the girl's story was untrue. The statement against the accused was that when Mr. Ross went to him he jumped up from his chair and said "Come out, Mr. Ross, I am sorry." It was perfectly possible to hold that the girl's story was untrue without charging Mr. Ross with perjury. He (Mr. Acworth) had changed his opinion since Mrs. Ross had given her evidence, that lady having given her evidence in a perfectly honest and straightforward way. Mr. Acworth believed that the mother and the father honestly believed the statement of their daughter. Mrs. Ross, when she first heard that the accused had kissed the girl, expressed her surprise. In fact, she thought Dr. Cooper was the last man to do such a thing. Mr. Acworth thought the girl had imagined the thing. It was possible perhaps that when the two girls were told to go out they might have joked and laughed, for girls have amongst them jokes as boys have and perhaps they said "we know why the doctor sent us out. He kissed you, eh!" This might have given the girl the idea. Again, Mr. Acworth said it was not possible for a sane man to tell why a woman did a certain thing. The girl he thought had made an unfortunate joke and then had felt compelled to stick to it. Mr. and Mrs. Ross, he once more said, had honestly believed the story of their daughter. What Mr. Ross said was, he did not want to put the case in the hands of the police. It was to be regretted, Mr. Acworth said that the case should have come to the Court. The idea was started by the police. He had been for many years in Bombay and that he had always been treated with the utmost courtesy by the police, but he had to complain bitterly about Mr. Shaw's action in the matter. From the beginning it was an attempt, on the part of the European police officers to help Mr. Ross. In conclusion Mr. Acworth asked his Worship to decide the case after weighing the probabilities and improbabilities, as it only rested on the single statement of a girl against the evidence of the highest railway officials, who considered it most improbable.

Mr. Payne, in replying to the defence arguments, submitted that it was impossible to come to the conclusion that the story was improbable without holding Mr. Ross guilty of perjury, and holding that Mr and Mrs. Ross stooped so low as to corrupt the character and reputation of the little girls. The suggestion was that the traffic department were not on the best of terms with the medical officer. But could it be imagined that, to oblige certain members of that department, Mr. Ross would corrupt the character of the little girls. Of course he agreed with Mr. Acworth that it was a matter of regret that the case should have been brought before the Court. But Mr. Ross had gone to the accused with a view to confronting him with the girl and complain to the authorities. However the accused's brother called the police. The defence had made the case more serious. The charge preferred was the mildest that could be laid under the section and if the accused was discharged, it would attach most atrocious motives to the complainant. After an examplary character he was discharged from the army, and no hint or suggestion had been heard against his conduct or character. As to the joke Mr. Payne submitted that it was impossible for a girl who was so timid and gentle to be so hard as to stand the most crucial test of being confronted with the party whom she falsely charged. If she had made a joke, would she not break down when her father told her to go with him to the doctor? Would she not there and then admit that it was not so? Again, was it possible for a timid girl to shame herself in this manner by saying a thing, which meant an insult to herself? Mr. Payne submitted that, under the circumstances, it must be held that the statement of the girl was true or that Mr. and Mrs. Ross were guilty of a most attrocious conspiracy and stooped to corrupt the reputation and character of the little girls.

The Court will deliver its judgment on Thursday, the 14th instant.

THE PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT.

Goan Clergy's Congratulations.

His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India has communicated to the Consulate General for Portugal the following telegrams received from Lisbon :—

Lisbon, 8.—The Governor General of Portuguese India, Goa. "With the greatest satisfaction and the sincerest acknowledgement I thank, through your Excellency, the worthy Patriarch, Bishops and the Clergy for the greetings with which I am honoured. President of Portuguese Republic."

(This telegram was received in reply to the one sent by the Governor at the request of the Patriarch.)

DEPUTY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARGAO.

Mr. Prazeres Da Costa has been elected Deputy for the Circle of Margao and took his seat in the Parliament on the 5th instant.

THE DEGENERACY OF PARSIS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, Judge, High Court, Bombay writing in the New Year's number of the "Sanj Vartman" says :

This is not a very pleasant subject to discuss or contemplate, more especially on one's New Year Day, but I think an occasional introspection and a frank recognition of evils, however unpleasant to acknowledge, may do some good.

More than thirty years ago a most eminent Anglo-Indian referring to the Parsis, said :

"Yours is not a race or a community—yours is a brotherhood and it is a brotherhood that is setting a magnificent example to the other communities of India in all things social, moral and religious."

These worlds might have been true when uttered, but are they true to-day? What have the Parsis of the present day come to. Take the community of Bombay. The feelings predominant amongst them at the present day are anything but those of brotherhood. Turn when you will, you will find nothing but dissensions, differences and quarrels amongst unnumerable little sections of them.

The spirit of intolerance has grown to such an extent that nothing that is said or done by one portion of the community meets with the approval or approbation of the other, controversies spring up on petty matters where one would think there was no room for controversy, and that controversy is maintained and prolonged with bitterness out of all proportion to the importance of the subject. Religious beliefs, observances and rites, which ought to command the universal reverance of all Parsis who profess to be Zoroastrians, are made subjects of embittered and heated controversies and the result is malice, hatred and ill-will, amongst the most prominent members of the community. One section of the community who profess to be educated, enlightened and progressive attack another section of the community and honour them with epithets, such as Bigots, Fanatics and Old fools. I have no desire to apportion blame or to say who is right and who is wrong. I have no doubt, where the community is divided in thought, both sides have something to urge in favour of the views they advocate. All I wish to point out is the degrading spectacle the Parsis of the present day are exhibiting to the other communities amongst whom they live.

That what I have been saying is no exaggeration may be abundantly proved by what has been appearing in the newspapers owned, controlled and written by Parsis exclusively in the City. There are seven of such newspapers—four dailies and three weeklies— they are all owned and written by Parsis. If there was unanimity amongst them, what commanding influence they would have and what power they could wield. There may be honest differences of opinion where politics or other public questions are concerned, but why should there be such embittered animosity against each other where questions of moral, social, and material welfare of the Parsi community are discussed. Why such utter absence of toleration—of charity in thought or moderation in language. Who can read these Gujarati Papers published in the City and study the discussion of questions relating to the Parsi community and then say that the community is a brotherhood. Let those who profess to be advocates of progress and reform remember that all that is good in the community, as the result of progress and reform, has been attained by patient labour, tact and wisdom of those who worked for them for years, and the men of the past generations who worked for the welfare of the community did not work in the manner adopted by some of the reformers of the present day. Whirlwinds and storms leave nothing but destruction behind and arbitrary and offensive methods defeat the very best of objects.

The Parsis of Bombay do not stand alone in this respect. That there is utter and absolute absence of cohesion in the Parsis of the present day is abundantly clear from the fact that the same kind of dissensions and differences which I deplore in the Bombay Parsis exist in smaller communities in other places. Not only in the communities nearer home, such as those of Udvada, Surat, Broach, Naosari and other places dissensions and quarrels are most rampant but the smaller coteries of Parsis of distant places, such as, Calcutta, Hongkong and London, are fighting amongst themselves. Heaven only knows what they have to quarrel about or why they are quarrelling, but the fact remains that they "are" quarrelling. Coming back to Bombay Parsis, let us turn to only two or three of the many topics on which within recent times Parsis have been falling foul on each other. It is not a very long time since bad blood was aroused when some reformers amongst the educated, enlightened and progressive Parsis of Bombay announced that they saw no harm in admitting Bhungis to their Atesh Beharms and Agiaris and taking Mahars and Chamars to their Towers of Silence. No one believed that they were really serious. No one believed that such things were possible of accomplishment. The only object it served was to inflame the orthodox members of the community and make them more determined in their opposition to all reforms, however harmless or desirable they may have been, coming from these enlightened reformers and their friends.

Next we have a band of ardent reformers starting a movement to which they gave the name of "Zoroastrian Conference." Whether the movement was innocent or mischievous it is not for me to say, but it evoked a storm of opposition and led to intense ill-will and bad blood between those who started and those who opposed the movement and the bad language in most of the Gujarati newspapers the controversy provoked was simply appalling. Why cannot people reform themselves in any way they like, without trying to force such reforms on others who are unwilling to follow them and, equally I would like to say to the other side, why not leave those people alone and let them preach what they like and do what they desire to. If the movement has any merits it will flourish—if it has none it will perish without your trying to kill it by bad language.

We had next the election of New Trustees to the Panchayet Board. What a debasing exhibition the community made. Why could not each Parsi who took interest in the election have kept his opinion to himself and gone and voted according to the dictates of his conscience. Why all the agitation, heat, abuse, and bad blood which disfigured a most ordinary and unimportant event in the community.

Only very recently column and columns of your newspaper were devoted to a controversy as to whether a certain distinguished member of our community had or had not rendered services to the community in a matter that was finished, done with and died years ago. This was made a pretext for an attack on other people. What was the result. Your morning contemporary published a larger number of columns in refutation of what you had said. The only outcome of the controversy was immense use of bad language and the creation of much bad blood. You have pressed me to write something in your Pateti Number and I have written this. I ask you, Sir, to say what useful purpose you served by starting this controversy? The only answer you can give is that you are not the only offender in this and similar respects and in that reply I quite agree with you.

As I see the future of our small community, the outlook appears to me to be most dismal. Those who profess to love their community have higher duties to perform than trying to introduce silly innovations and attempting to impose their own will on others by interfering with and attacking religious rites, ceremonies and observances which our forefathers have for generations venerated. Instead of pursuing idle fads and phantasies let them turn their attention and devote their energies to other things that require the whole-hearted effort of every true Parsi. Instead of indulging in idle discussions let them turn their thoughts to the terrible infant mortality that prevails in the community. Every morning the obituary list is full of nameless infants. How long can the community last if this is allowed to go on. What is the cause of this physical deterioration which leads to this appalling infant mortality. There is no disguising the fact that amongst Parsis poverty is on the increase. Our young men—bright, intelligent, honest, anxious to do good and hard work—are without employment and of these there are not dozens but many hundreds. With the best desire in the world to work and help their families these young men are utterly helpless; and the Parsis are busy discussing social and religious reforms—a most useless an absolutely profitless occupation—instead of seriously discussing the causes of the physical and material degeneracy of the Parsi community and attempting to remedy the evils that are growing.

Parsi girls are learning English and French and passing examinations in music and obtaining Diplomas. This is all very well for daughters of well-to do and rich parents—but when the poor apishly follow the rich and do ditto, what will be the result in the future?

I should have thought side by side with the education the present day Parsi girls are getting, it might be of some advantage to teach them some useful work and train them to be able to earn an honest livelihood.

I am afraid you will find that you have invited an unwelcome guest. I am not fond of airing my views of attempting to impose my will on other people. You asked me to say something and I have said what has struck me as an onlooker.

I cannot conclude without expressing an earnest hope that in the New Year that sets in to-day the Parsis will forget the unpleasant events of the past years—wipe their memories clean of all unkind thoughts and feelings, and exert themselves to be of use to their community, banishing from their hearts all evil thoughts of their brethren. Let them work in unison and harmony with each other—be true to themselves and their traditions and show themselves worthy of what their forefathers have achieved for them—and bequeathed to them.

Let those who call themselves Parsis show both by their words and their deeds that they are worthy of all the many flattering things that people outside of the community have said of them in the past, and are still saying in the present. Let us not by our own conduct forfeit what those who have gone before have done so much to gain. Let every Parsi show that he is actuated by one common feeling of pride for his race and his religion—that he knows that, besides it being his duty to be a good father, a good son—a good brother and a good husband, it is also his duty to regard every member of his community—be he ever so humble—as his friend and brother. Let him put aside all feelings of hatred and ill-will and kill all calumny both in himself and in his neighbou and then perhaps once more Parsis may claim to be a brotherhood.

THE WEATHER.

Outlook more Hopeful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The official report of the season and crop prospects for the week ending September 2, shows that the rainfall was in large excess in Assam, the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, in moderate excess in Lower Burma and Rajputana about normal in Upper Burma, Central Provinces, and Sind, Hyderabad North, in slight to moderate effect in the remaining parts of the north-east and north-west and in marked defect over the rest of the Peninsula. During the period, 28th April to 7th September, it was in large defect over almost the whole of north-west India and in United Provinces in slight to moderate defect in Bengal, Orissa, the central parts of the country and the greater part of the Peninsula and about normal elsewhere excepting Eastern Bengal, where there was a slight excess.

Reports from the Provinces state that recent falls in the United Provinces have effected an improvement in the area affected by the drought, and, if the rains last long enough, sowings should largely redeem the failure of early autumn crops. The rain has also remedied the deficiency of fodder. In the Punjab standing crops have been benefited slightly by the recent rains and are in fair condition in the irrigated areas In the surrounding districts of Delhi, water is reported to be deficient. The recent general rain has much improved the position in Rajputana, but it has not given enough to Ajmere, Merwara, Shapura and Nishengarh, where conditions are still causing anxiety. Prospects have improved in Central India, where there are no signs of distress or movement of the population. In the Bombay Presidency, the rainfall was beneficial to the standing crops in Gujarat and Kathiwar, but more rain is generally needed. The condition in other parts of the country, is quite satisfactory.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

The depression in the Bay is now approaching the coast of Bengal near Balasore. The slight low pressure centre lying near Allahabad has been the cause of some heavy local rainfall over east United Provinces. Nearly general rainfall occurred in the West Bengal, North-east Coast of Peninsula and the United Provinces. The total rainfall amounts reported this morning is about forty per cent. in excess of the day's normal. The principal amounts are Slipper Island, 6 inches; Victoria Point, and Cherrapoonjee, 3; Mymensing, Kanchi, and Gaya, 1 1-2; False Point 4; Cuttack 2; Gorakhpur, 1 1-2; Allahabad 5; Benares, Dheradoon, and Cawnpore 3; Lucknow to Agra 3 1-4; Simla, Nowgong one and half.

The forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Chota Nagpur, extension to east Central Provinces, continuation of rainfall in the United Provinces and a few falls in west Himalayas and adjacent plains.

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 10.

It has rained almost incessantly during the past week. Over five inches have been recorded which brings the rainfall up to last year's total at this period.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th September, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and at Delhi and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—All

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo 12,761 tons Captain S. Croft arrived in harbour on Friday from Hull with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga 751 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Forsric, 2,557 tons, Captain A Young sailed yesterday for New York and Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kirkfield, 3,059 tons, Captain W J Dermody, sailed on Saturday for Havre and Dunkirk with a general, cargo and Mr Nicholson as a passenger.

The steamer Dalrazan, 2,071 tons, Captain J Snoddon, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Wentworth 3,046 tons, Captain P M C Celelland, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons Captain W Niemegoar, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Floristan 2,235 tons, Captain R X Dunn, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana, 3,507 tons, Captain A Jones, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 8th September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Odin.....Comdr Walter .....Troopship
H M S Defence...Comdr...Huddleston ... do
H M S Hardinge ...Comdr ....Luck..... do
H M S Sapphire...Lt Comdr.....Jones..... do
H M S Highflyer...Capt Jones ...D Dick .....Flagship
H M S Saltmarsh .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 9.

Arlington Court.....3832 Jones .....L'pool .....W & A Graham & Co
Abana.....2183 Elton .....G Cotton & Co
Brilliant Bque 3609 Grant Philadelphia .Standard O Co
Divanha .....4950 Powell.....Shanghai . 27-9.....P & O Co
Dalzan Hall.....2264 Gorst.....T M & Co
Fakhri .....3555 Baldwin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallos .....555 Wyatt.....K Nixon & Co
Kassala .....2498 Wynd .....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Lhasa .....949 McHarmed .....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 White .....Calcutta .....T M & Co
Palitana.....1934 Tallant ...Karachi...20-9...M M & Co
Kola... .....510 Morrison ...P Gulf...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4900	Bradshaw	Shanghai	13-9	P & O Co
B Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	20-9	J Finlay & Co
G Nadir	1168	Hughes	R S Ports	12-9	B & P S N Co
K Dalrazan	2511	Snoddon	A'werp	10-9	T M & Co
Rehmani	1872	.....	Coats	Jeddah	15-9	B and R S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Arlington Court	3832	Jones	Antwerp	10-9	W & A G & Co
4	Clan Macfarlane	3107	Redford	Chittagong	12-9	J Finlay & Co
5	Dce Balduino	2681	Maganzini	Genoa	15-9	R Line
12k13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	23 9	P & O Co

M W D D

Ischia	3784	Belsito	Hongkong	16-9	R Line

Offside M

Dredger Jinga	401	Morrison	Repairing	B I Trust

H W P D

Linga	751	Rothwell	Karachi	11-9	M M & Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim		B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
8	Hidalgo	Croft	Hull, Aug 11
9	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 7
	Gramsbergen	Goat	R'dam, July 29
10	Madura	Pratt	Basilico, Sept 1
	Olympia	Browne	Liverpool, Aug17
	Milnpool	Mackenzie	La Plata, Aug 4
	Harrington Court	Williams	P Said, Aug 27
	Lawada	Lane	Calcutta, Aug 26
	Crostafels	Stepus	Hamburg, Aug 5

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
9	Oceana	Jones	London
	Kirkfield	Dermody	Dunkirk, &c
10	Forsric	Young	Philadelphia
	Wentworth	McClelland	Calcutta
	Peter Jebsen	Nicuwegaar	Calcutta
	Floristan	Drenu	Antwerp

The steamer Dalrazan, Captain Snoddon, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Hull, and Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hidalgo, Hull, &c.
" Palitana, for Busech, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles, on the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer President left Zanzibar for Bombay to-day. via Lamu.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila s—1,264 cases sugar, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—31 cwts horns, A H Bandally ; 5,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Foreric s—857 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 539 cwts castorseed, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arlington Court s—1,500 cwts castorseed, K Devchand.

FOR HONG KONG.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—366 boxes British dollars, the Chartered Bank of India ; 114 boxes British dollars, the International Banking Corporation ; 51 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 68 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—140 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 6 chests opium, M Gazenand ; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 43 cwts gum, C B Bhesania and Co.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN BOMBAY.

The following Press note has been published :—

In connection with certain questions raised by the Director of Public Instruction, the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide (a) that with the effect from 1st November 1911 the College of Science at Poona should confine itself to civil and mechanical engineering only, except in respect of the workshop course, in which electrical engineering forms one of the subjects taught ; and that no provision should be made for teaching pure Science except so far as it is required for the engineering courses ; (b) that from the same date the name of the College of Science should be altered "to College of Engineering"; (c) that the Deccan College should be purely an arts college and that when the Bombay Institute of Science is opened, no arrangements should be made for the teaching of the science courses in the Deccan College except the compulsory first year's course in elementary physical science under the new regulation adopted by the University; (d) that when the Bombay Science Institute is opened (i) provision should be made in it for the teaching of the full science courses for the B. Sc. and the M. Sc. degrees, and (ii) the teaching of science in the Elphinstone College should be discontinued, a reduction proportionate to the amount paid on account of science teaching above the first year's compulsory course being at the same time made from the grants in-aid annually given to the aided colleges in Bombay.

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H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 11th September, 1911.

A HEALTH CONGRESS.

THE many diseases that find a comfortable home in Dublin will no longer be allowed to flourish if the wisdom proffered by different learned medicos at the Health Congress held in that city in August is put in practice. Dublin struck not against labour employers, but against the tyranny of the death-rate that takes undue toll of her sons and daughters, particularly in their infancy. It is disturbing enough to know that it is hard to neutralise the designs of bacilli when discovered at their murderous work, it is still more distracting to be told that they are, for sordid interested motives, let out silently among the people in their millions, causing fatal outbreaks of illness. But it was just such a revelation that Professor Mettam made in his address on Pathology and Veterinary Hygiene. He quoted the instance of an outbreak of illness at Limerick, due to Gaertner's bacillus, which killed nine persons and affected 74, as a proof that meat inspection is imperatively necessary and that all killing of animals, for food should be done in the public abattoir. Privately slaughtered animals, already ill, and often dying account for most of such incidents of food-poisoning. If for the official destruction of such cattle, compensation were forthcoming, one temptation to let loose a horde of fatal bacilli among the meat-eating public would be removed. The papers read in the different sections of the Congress illustrated successive links in the long chain of sins against hygiene which characterise slum life in Dublin as in too many other great cities ; over-crowding in bad old tenement houses, the dirt that infallibly follows on such conditions, the decay of food that is the direct consequence of its stay in a bad atmosphere, adulteration of food by vendors without the fag-end of a conscience and, drink, too often the concomitant of bad food and uncomfortable surroundings. An impure supply of milk accounts for a good deal of the infantile mortality, though a young member of the Congress reminded it that dirt and the bad air in which the daily milk of the town-children was kept, accounted for a good deal more. Mr. P. C. Cowan, M. I. C. E. told his hearers truly enough, the troubles of Dublin are but the troubles of all old cities. While he advocated the provision of a permanent City Improvement Commission or Committee to plan what should be done for Dublin, he did not close his eyes to the fact that the most pressing need was improved public and domestic scavenging, right through neglected houses and dark and dismal lanes. The Law commanding this process was in existence. What was wanted was a vigorous and liberal administration of it. A town-planning Exhibition had been opened and this, with the help of Count Plunkett, will form the nucleus of a permanent illustration of what should be done in this direction.

Another speaker held the view that the great obstacle to improvement in housing the poor decently in Dublin was the existence of slum-owners and the fact that the Corporation was largely composed of slum-owners. To demolish slums would in some cases press heavily on poor landlords obliging them to rebuild and lose such rents as they received until new buildings were erected. Wholesale demolition would mean a house-famine in a climate where shelter from rain was too often a necessity. Camping out cannot be resorted to in Ireland as it can in India. Sir James Barr, who dealt with "Child Study" and the Eugenic Question, welcomed the inclusion of Eugenics for the first time in the discussions of a Health Congress and dwelt upon the advisability of encouraging the increase of the fit and preventing the increase of the unfit. It was high time his country set its house of health in order, for one in every 158 persons was insane, more were feeble-minded and consumption was rampant. It was heredity, not the Saxon, which was the chief cause of this condition. Neither H. G. Wells' proposals in the cause of Eugenics nor those of George Bernard Shaw met with Sir J. Barr's approval. This distinguished doctor fears that the Workmen's Compensation Act will lead to the establishment of a set of new nervous diseases, as two German doctors assured him had been the outcome of their Insurance Bill. Mr. Lloyd George seemed to this speaker, a man wholly devoid of originality, a mere imitator, more like a Jap than a Welshman, whose Insurance Bill would surely prove to be an Act for the endowment of disease. The great necessity for a pure milk-supply was made clear by several speakers, and the importance of educating those engaged in dairying on the hygienic, aspect of cow-keeping.

Some daring views were ventilated contradicting many old established ones. It was shown that typhoid fever was as rife in areas with a pure water supply as in places that had a bad one, that fumigating or spraying schools to disinfect them was a futile practice for it was the human carrier who disseminated the diseases that dispersed schools. The correct precaution was to exclude children who might be carriers of infection. Frequent cleansing of school rooms with soap and water, however, was eminently desirable. The Rev. Father Stafford contributed an excellent paper on "The Sixth Sense", the sense of cleanliness which a religious enthusiast, John Wesley, had put next to godliness. Though most people were more cleanly than godly, a still greater number were neither, said the experienced padre. In his old-fashioned opinion, cleanliness like charity, should begin at home, and until a wave of cleanliness passed over the country and became a passion, he was convinced it would never become a power. Personal inspection of slum-houses, in the zones of dirt showed Father Stafford that the crowded tenement dwellings, totally uncleansed, constituted hot beds of disease. He dared not put on paper the sights he had seen, much less the names of those financially interested in the slums of the City. He pretended to no expert medical knowledge; his intelligence, however, told him that the cause of the outbreak of disease was easily diagnosed, it was dirt. Speaking of adulteration of food, it was shown that magistrates were much too lenient in sentencing men convicted of this crime. A fine of one magnificent penny was imposed in some cases where butter containing 22 per cent. of moisture was sold. A man who sold margarine as best creamery butter was declared guilty by a jury without quitting their box, but he sent in a certificate of health and got off with a fine of £50 which he paid instanter. Fines like these could not protect the poor from unscrupulous traders who should really be dealt with as common thieves. Until the public in any town are roused to a sense of individual responsibility for the health of themselves and their neighbours, no permanent improvement in physique can be looked for any more in Dublin than elsewhere. But the holding of a Health Congress ventilates hygienic ideas and should lead to ventilation and purification of the home and some enlightenment of its inmates. It is to be hoped that the speaker who recommended the formation of a Royal Commission to tour through the city will think of a more practical and quicker method of establishing a better system of hygiene within its limits.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

THE question once again raised by Sir William Ramsay the other day, before the British Association, as to the probable exhaustion of our coal supply has been frequently discussed in past years by competent authorities and so recently as 1905 a Royal Commission issued a valuable report on the subject. The conclusions of the Royal Commission, while not very sanguine, give us grounds for a more cheerful view than that of the President of the British Association, who only gives a hundred and seventy-five years to the existence of this industry. England without coal is almost unthinkable. A scientist of the calibre of Tyndall called it the very life-blood of the country, and it must be admitted that this life-blood is flowing at an ever-increasing rate. The present annual output of English coal is about 230 million tons whilst only fifty years ago it was less than .84 million and six years previous to that, in 1855, it was only a little over 60 millions. Thus in less than sixty years the output has nearly been quadrupled. We possess coal in our coal-fields to the extent of some 100,000 million tons. If, therefore, we maintain the future annual output at about the present enormous figure of 230 million, our supply would last for more than 400 years. But if we go on increasing the present average annual production at anything even approaching the rate of the first half century, then indeed the future would be gloomy and the pessimists justified. But here the Royal Commission, above referred to, gives no comfort, for it held, after patient enquiry of four years, that it was highly improbable that, owing to physical considerations, the average increase in the output for the last thirty years, viz. ten and a half per cent per annum would continue. In view of this opinion it said, "and of the exhaustion of shallower collieries, we look forward to a time, not far distant, when the rate of increase of output will be slower, to be followed by a period of stationary output, and then a gradual decline."

Sir William Ramsay is more to the point in urging legislation for securing economies in this industry. The Commission, too, made the same suggestion ; and Mr. George Beilby, scientific director of chemical works and a high authority on coal economy, and other witnesses before it calculated that a saving of from 40 to 60 million tons can be easily made on the 150 million tons of coal consumed in England. The Commission anticipated that, as the cost of mining increased, the advantage of using fuel with greater care would become more apparent and considerable economies could follow. Special enquiries might well be made into this subject with a view to legislation. The probable duration of Britain's coal supply was until fifty years ago rarely thought of, as our store of coal was generally believed to be inexhaustible. The economist Sinclair and the geologist Buckland had indeed raised some doubts about this being the case, but nobody seemed to mind them. Then in 1860 Professor Edward Hull, who is still alive, was the first to raise a serious alarm. We were producing then only about 83 million tons when he pointed out that, if we went on producing coal at that rate, we would exhaust our supply in a thousand years. But a few years later the late Professor Stanley Jevons published his remarkable book on the "Coal Question" which was the first to bring this matter up for serious consideration, and ever afterwards it has been before the public in one shape or another. Jevons who was a really remarkable thinker, able as mathematician and statistician, as well as economist and logician, laid particular stress on the increasing output of coal every year and pointed out in very alarming terms that at that rate we had not enough coal to last a hundred years. This book of Jevons marks an epoch in the subject. It roused attention widely and the veteran economist and logician, John Stuart Mill, called attention to the book as well as the subject in Parliament in 1866. We were so alarmed that a Royal Commission was forthwith appointed which reported in 1871, and allayed the alarm by estimating our coal in mines and fields to be 90,000 million tons. Tyndall lent his great authority to Jevons and did much for it. He said in memorable terms "the destiny of this nation is not in the hands of its statesmen, but of its coal owners" adding emphatically "while the orators of St. Stephen's are unconscious of the fact, the life blood of this country is flowing away." Then, as we have said another Royal Commission was appointed in 1901 and in its report of 1905 it estimated our coal supply to be larger than its predecessor, namely 100,000 million tons.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURING mail week a long article was published in the *Times*, in which its Johannesburg correspondent examined the rise of the Asiatic problem in South Africa, and described the position as it stands at the moment. Much of it deals with events of the past, which are well-known, but it also contains some new points, which are of great interest, and as Mr. Polak, writing to the *Times* to emphasise one of these, can find no fault with it, but describes it as an admirable summary, its facts may be accepted as authentic. The Indians in South Africa have been disappointed of the early settlement of their grievances according to the recent compromise, and now have to wait until next session for the re-introduction of Mr. Smut's Bill, the consideration of which it was impossible to complete in March. The difficulties, which caused this postponement are not explained, but presumably they were connected with the opposition to the Bill, which arose in the Orange River Colony. At any rate the deferment, in view of this unexpected obstacle, is unfortunate. The province has hitherto been practically immune from any Asiatic problem owing to the operation of the drastic law of 1890, passed by the Orange Free State, which forbode Asiatics to settle in the State or to remain in it for more than two months without the permission of the President. However, as the Orange River Colony presents very few attractions to the Asiatic, and the number of wishful emigrants has been very small, this has not been the subject of such agitation as the Transvaal legislation has raised. Unfortunately, although the danger which they profess to fear is mainly an imaginary one, the representatives of the colony in the Union Parliament are reluctant to part with this weapon. They argue that the immunity, which has been enjoyed hitherto by their colony is now endangered by the proposal that the dozen or so educated Asiatics, who are annually to be admitted, shall be free to settle in any Province of the Union. As a matter of fact there is no reason to believe that Asiatics will wish to enter the colony in greater numbers than they have in the past, as its conditions of trade do not appeal to them, while in no part of South Africa is there a genuine objection against the educated Indian to the extent of that which exists against the Indian of the coolie or small shop-keeper class. Mr. Smuts has unfortunately given way and is now unwilling to exempt Asiatics from the operation of the law. Mr. Polak very properly points out that the terms of the compromise, as expressed to Mr. Gandhi, were "legal equality to all emigrants." It is clear that if differential treatment is to be applied to immigrants of the Orange Free State that legal equality will not exist, and we thoroughly endorse the claim of the South African Indians, insisting upon the giving in full of the rights for which they have had such a long struggle. We trust they will have the unqualified support of the Colonial Office in this matter. It was mainly through Lord Crewe's intervention that the compromise was reached, and it will be the duty of his successor to see that its terms are observed. Mr. Smuts at the last moment would cheat the Asiatics out of a part of their hard-won concessions, and this must not be permitted. It is true, as the *Times* correspondent says, that the value of this point to the Indians is more sentimental than practical, but the fight which Mr. Gandhi and his friends have made has been all through on grounds, which are largerly sentimental. Further we do not think the compromise is so generous to Indians that its small concessions should be allowed to be curtailed. Exclusion is to be effected by means of the language test, each immigrant being required to write at least fifty words in a selected language to the satisfaction of an immigration officer and (to quote the *Times* correspondent) "as the immigration officer can select, for the purpose of the test, any language he likes, he has absolute power under this clause, by an intelligent selection of the language to be employed to exclude any immigrant, however excellent his educational attainments may be." To have to undergo a farcical examination of this kind seems to us to be little less humiliating than to be forced to give one's thumb-prints, but it has been accepted by Mr. Gandhi and his supporters, and if it can prove effectual in removing ill-feeling between India and South Africa it will have served a purpose.

THE Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will as at present arranged leave Simla on October 23rd, and proceed direct to Calcutta.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MOROCCO.

King Manuel and Portugal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUG. 26.

Whatever term may be applied to the present phase of the Morocco negotiations, whether it is called impasse, deadlock, or merely suspension, the main facts about it are pretty evident. The pledge of secrecy has been to some extent broken on both sides, and we shall not be far wrong in assuming that, after the two Powers had agreed to the principle of buying off German opposition to French intervention in Morocco, they have up to now failed to come to an understanding as to the price to be paid. While France is apparently prepared to concede, and Germany to accept, a tract of territory now forming part of the French Congo Colony, as "compensation" for the latter Power's "disinterestedness" in Morocco, M. Jules Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter have hitherto been unable to come to terms as to the situation and size of the slice of land to be transferred.

The questions how, on the one side, Germany's economic interests in Morocco can be safe guarded, if France is given a "free hand" in that country, and how, on the other, she can be effectively bound to observe her disinterestedness in future, may be regarded as of secondary importance. So that, the essentials of the situation, after the last meeting of rival diplomatists in Berlin, were briefly this, France offered a portion of her Congo Colony, which Germany refused to accept, while Germany demanded a larger, or more valuable, piece of that dependency, which the Republic declined to surrender.

It is evident that, if a bargain is to be made, there must be yielding somewhere. Either both parties must abate somewhat, or one of them must give way altogether, and accept the other's terms. Which, if any, of these courses will be adopted, we must wait to see till M. Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter return to Berlin and resume their "conversations." This they are expected to do next week.

Meanwhile, it may be as well to point out that the circumstances are not very conducive to a conciliatory attitude on the part of Germany. In the consideration of the Moroccan affair in the foreign Press hardly sufficient attention has been paid to the bearing of the domestic situation here on the attitude of the Imperial Government. Many months ago I indicated more than once that, in view of the approaching elections, a troubling of the waters of international politics by Germany might be expected in the latter half of this year.

APPEAL TO IMPERIALISM.

Whatever Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg may have intended when he despatched the Panther to Agadir, the general impression raised by that action in this country was that Germany was going to "take into her own hands the upholding of her own interests in Morocco," or, in the language of plain men, to occupy a portion of that country.

The German, though not more imperialistically patriotic than the inhabitants of other lands, is not very much less so, and this prospect threw large classes of people here into transports of delight—first, the members of the Pan-Germannic Federation, whose name seems to be based on the axiom that the whole universe should be German property ; then the captains of the metal industry, whose agents have for years been concession-hunting in Morocco and believe they have discovered there vast deposits of ore that would satisfy Germany's requirements for many generations to come. In addition to these, the colonial enthusiasts and the very large number of people who, here as in every other country, have a pleasant feeling in their insides when they think that their Government is displaying energy and audacity in its dealing with other Powers.

Enthusiasm of all these people for the moment undoubtedly improved the Government's prospects for the elections, since these are as often lost by those who do not vote on one side, as by those who do on the other, and many of the abstentions from polling of late years must be written down to the electors disgusted by the Imperial foreign policy's reputed failure to secure positive successes. Indeed only this evening, when it is announced that the elections have been provisionally fixed for Jan. 15, an agrarian paper, which has been banging the big drum ever since the Panther cropped up at Agadir, declares that, under all circumstances, the Morocco question must play a prominent role in the elections. Clearly it was always designed to do so.

RUDE DISILLUSIONMENT.

While the first raptures were still at their height, however, they were suddenly checked by a rude disillusionment. The fact leaked out that Germany had consented to forfeit those "political interests" in Morocco, the possession of which she had disclaimed in a formal treaty for "compensations" elsewhere. Since then Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter have heard very many warnings as to what would happen to them if they did not somehow manage to regain their original standpoint. These admonitions were sharpened by the thought, pretty general here, that the reduction of Germany's demands was a result of British intervention. For the fact that Britannia still rules the waves, never very pleasant to the German's mind, because absolutely intolerable when he comes up into rough contact with it, and finds it to be a "cheel that winna ding."

It therefore seems that unless Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg can somehow manipulate the Morocco question in such a way that its issue will appear a diplomatic triumph for Germany, his chances of securing a meek and manageable Reichstag will be considerably smaller than they were even before the Panther went off to Agadir in search of votes and other things.

PUBLIC OPINION.

That is one of the real dangers of the situation. Should the German negotiators insist that public opinion in this country will not allow them to yield another jot or tittle there will be a good deal of truth in the assertion. In normal times there are no convincing indications that the Government cares a rap about public opinion, which it habitually flouts. On the eve of the General Election the rudimentary principle of self-preservation compels it to do so. But public opinion in the present case is, of course, an emanation of those sections of the population from which the Government can hope for support. From already convinced Socialists it can under no circumstances expect any, and this class of the electorate can consequently hold dozens of crowded meetings all over the country to protest against Germany's Moroccan policy without producing the slightest effect upon it. These gatherings are only reported in the eighty-one daily papers which live on the propagation of Socialism and attract less notice than an account of a single noisy Pan-Germanic demonstration printed in a journal that owes practically its whole means of subsistence to the subsidies of gun-founders and plate-rollers, whose material interests it was founded to promote.

During the last few days the semi-official Press has contained assertions that the last demands formulated by Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter were the minimum with which Germany would be satisfied. It is now reported the Ministerial conclave in Paris has also fixed the French maximum of concession. Should this "minimum" and "maximum" really be such, and fail to coincide, there will be only two possibilities. Either the negotiations must be broken off definitely or they must be recommenced on a different basis, that is to say, on the ground of other "compensations," than territorial grants in the French Congo. Foreign Office scribes here are seeking to impress on the French public that Germany has no particular reasons for fearing a collapse of the negotiations, and that, if one occurs, she will simply proceed to "take into her own hands the care of her interests in Morocco." Should the "conversations" come to nothing, it will probably be made clear what that means in time for the revelation to do its duty at the elections.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

There is an idea current in Paris that a distinct move has been made towards a settlement, probably as a result of M. de Selves's conversations with Baron von Schon as well as with M. Jules Cambon. It is, of course, known unofficially that France's proposals have just been finally drawn up. They include an offer of a large slice of the Congo, but a demand in return for a complete protectorate over the French sphere of influence in Morocco. This is the scheme which will be finally decided upon at to-morrow's Cabinet Council. M. Paul Cambon certainly was apprised of it before he returned to London, and may be safely presumed to have acquainted Sir Edward Grey with it yesterday. The whole point, therefore, is whether Baron von Schon has been able to throw out any hint to M. de Selves that Germany will agree to the scheme.

KING MANUEL'S HOPES.

A curious story is told by the Lisbon correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung." He was told by a trusted informant that three weeks ago the cruiser Adamstor left the harbour of Leixoes in pursuit of a mysterious warship, and that a few days later she returned with her funnels and stern seriously battered, as if by shell fire. Great precautions, it is added, have been taken to keep the affair secret.

The "Deutsche Montagszeitung" prints the following, for the authenticity of which it solemnly pledges itself, as an extract from a letter of King Manuel to a well-known English financier : "For that reason it would be really childish, precisely at the present moment, to abandon hope that all will soon change for the good. You see the successes of my brave friends, which increase number from day to day. Moreover, all Portugal, as I am continually assured, is tired of the rule of the revolutionaries. Formerly I was always called, even in the Royalist papers, the ex-King. Now all of them even the Socialists, call me "King Manoel." Those who still adhere to the regime of the Republicans simply do so because it is the regime. The present Government has practically no really honest and self-sacrificing friends among the people. No nation is in its whole nature so adapted for monarchical rule as mine. That is not to be undervalued. You are certainly right when you say that the help of England is no longer to be counted on. At the beginning it seemed otherwise. For England, every State action is a matter of business. Since the first years of last century the finances of Portugal have been in decay, and ever since we have been in a way dependent on England. Why deny it? We have needed England to keep our heads above water. So it happened that England obtained more influence over us the more our own strength decreased. And when the insurrectionists caused me to quit my own land England at first feared for her influence in Portugal.

REPUBLICAN REFORMS.

It was said magniloquently that the Republicans would reform the country out of the fulness of their own power, and without foreign help, as they called it. There was always the danger that England would thereby be ousted. But meanwhile it has been shown that the insurrectionists have only made a bad situation worse, and that the people do not approve their reform plans. To-day Portugal is more dependent on England than ever and, whilst few months ago England supplied money to the Royalists, to-day by the circuitous path of colonial policy English money again flows into the State Treasury. England has in fact, long ago, recognised that it is not worth while making any change in the present conditions in Portugal. She has recognised that neither I nor my predecessors were responsible for our financial misfortune, from which she drew advantage, but the fatal chain of national circumstances. And with that the case is closed for her Government.

That England will support me on grounds of justice is out of the question. The case is otherwise with Spain and the German Emperor. Especially as far as the latter is concerned, I have firm confidence that the Emperor William, the only idealist among European princes and diplomatists, will in a certain eventuality not abandon me. I know why I say that. Therefore, dear friend, so far as you have involved your affairs with mine, be of good courage. I put my trust in God. I feel free from the reproach of having done anything to injure my country and my beloved people, and thereore it cannot be the dispensation of God to deprive me permanently of my hereditary rule. Thank you for——and for your efforts in the circle of English diplomacy. But I knew that you would have no success."

The paper in which this curious document appears is a new production, which is apparently trying to establish a circulation by catering to the taste for exciting novelties.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ELECTED.

Numbers of leading Republicans have arrived in Lisbon from the provinces to be present at the election of the President. Lisbon wears its normal aspect, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Assembly buildings, where a certain animation is noticeable. The new Constitution comes into force when special review will be held of the troops in all the garrison towns of the country. The day will be observed as a public holiday, and all the Government offices will be closed. The only candidates for the Presidency are now Senhores Bernardino Machado and Manoel Arriaga. All the others have withdrawn.

There was a large attendance of deputies when the Assembly met to-day to elect the President of the Republic. The first ballot ing was immediately begun, the President of the House calling upon each deputy by name to record his vote.

The list of voters having been checked, the papers recording the votes were opened, and counting proceeded. Senhor Braamcamp, the President of the Assembly, announced the figures :

Arriaga, 121 votes.
Machado, 86 votes.

And declared Senhor Arriaga to have been duly elected. A scene of great enthusiasm followed, and Senhor Braamcamp then invited Senhor Arriaga to come forward and make the affirmation required by Article 43 of the Constitution. This Senhor Arriaga did saying :

I undertake solemnly on my honour to maintain and obse ve with loyalty and fidelity the constitution of the Republic ; to fulfil the laws, promote the welfare of the nation, and uphold and defend the integrity and independence of the Portuguese fatherland.

Salvoes of artillery from the land batteries and from the warships announced that the election had taken place and the troops drawn up before the building saluted. Having taken the oath, President Arriaga delivered a short address in which he counselled forgetfulness of the errors of the past and urged that the Republican party should unite in order to secure the happiness of the country and the maintenance of the Republic. He then went on to the balcony outside, and was greeted with great enthusiasm by the crowd.

No untoward incident is recorded and perfect order was maintained. The President subsequently drove in a motor-car escorted by cavalry to the Belem Palace where he received the congratulations of the members of the Assembly and of the Ministry.

It is expected that the new Cabinet will be formed in the course of the next three or four days.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

It is stated in the

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMANY'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

Agreement Said to Exist In Principle.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The French Premier, the Ministers of War and Finance and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, conferred on the Moroccan question to-day.

It is announced that as the observations of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon are to be presented forthwith, in definite terms, M. de Selves declines to furnish any indication of their extent or importance, or of the attitude of France on the subject. Nevertheless, an impression prevails that there are considerable differences between the French and German points of view.

A feature of the Franco-German difficulty is the large withdrawals of French capital from Germany. It is estimated that these already amount to eight millions sterling. Belgian and Swiss houses are doing likewise.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

It is officially stated in Berlin that a Franco-German agreement, in principle, exists. Nevertheless differences in detail require considerable discussion.

War rumours continue to excite the poorer classes in Germany, and have resulted in a run on different savings banks, notably at Koenigsberg, where one has failed.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

German business interests are increasingly restive, and the Bourse is much affected by the prolonged suspense, which the *Berliner Tageblatt* and *Boersen Courier* declare to be intolerable. They appeal to both Governments to confide more freely in the public.

BERLIN, SEPT. 9.

The German counter-proposals with regard to Morocco have been drawn up and will reach Paris on Sunday or Monday.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The war scare in Germany has caused heavy falls in stocks on the Berlin Bourse.

The inspired *Lokalanzeiger* rebukes German business circles and protests against the folly of crediting wild reports. The paper urges the Bourse to keep its head both in its own and the country's interests, and states that both the Governments are determined to reach a permanent agreement.

In the meantime, nervousness among the ignorant is increasing and the local authorities are issuing warnings in which they counsel calm, declaring that the scare is the work of a frivolous Press.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Through no official statement has been made public, yet it is currently stated in Paris that the German counter-proposals involve the grant to Germany of special economic privileges in Morocco, while France will only consent to a policy of the "open door" in that country.

The French papers declare it is impossible to grant the German demands, as it would enable Germany to re-open the Moroccan question at any time and France is determined that this settlement shall be final.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Attack on Spanish Positions Repulsed.

LONDON, SEPT 8.

It is officially announced that the Moors attacked, at dawn, advanced Spanish positions in the Melilla hinterland, but were repulsed with great loss.

The Spanish casualties were one officer and seven men killed, and one officer and 25 men wounded.

Reinforcements are being despatched.

NICE THEATRE COLLAPSES.

Forty Workmen Buried.

LONDON. SEPT. 8.

A theatre, which was being reconstructed at Nice collapsed, and forty workmen were buried. Several bodies have been recovered, and some of the men extricated were seriously injured.

LATER.

Hitherto, sixteen bodies have been recovered.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The latest report of the casualties in the collapse of the theatre at Nice states that eleven persons were killed, and sixteen seriously injured.

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET.

Record Increase in Revenue.

WELLINGTON, SEPT. 8.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, in his Budget speech, said there had been a record increase in revenue, amounting to £1,295,000. He proposed some remission of railway fares and estate duties, and an increase of the graduated land-tax on large estates.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

A Record Harvest.

LONDON, SEPT 8.

It is officially stated that, despite the abnormal weather conditions, the Canadian West has produced a record crop. The wheat harvest is estimated at 178 million bushels.

DEAR FOOD IN EUROPE.

Government Relief Measures in Germany.

CONTINUED RIOTS IN FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

In consequence of increased prices of foodstuffs and fodder, the Berlin Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government to check the export of grain and to reduce the duties on potatoes.

Representations are also being made to the Government to allow the importation of Argentine and American meat.

The Minister of Agriculture has ordered the local authorities in several provinces of Prussia, to sell fodder to needy farmers at reduced prices.

Dear food riots continue in France, without any sign of the abatement. Window smashing is general, and barricades were thrown up at Roubaix where cavalry charges were made. The municipalities are buying foodstuffs and selling at a loss.

LONDON, SEPT, 10.

Order has been restored in the Pas De Calais Department. In other parts of the country, however, the situation has become worse.

Further riots have occurred at Roubaix. The mob yesterday tore up the pavements and stoned the troops, of whom several were wounded. The cavalry were unable to charge owing to wire entanglements which had been placed about the streets.

FAMINE RIOTS IN CHINA.

American Mission Sacked.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 9.

The famine riots in Chang-Yok are spreading, and the people are desperate, being faced with starvation. Most of the land is inundated.

Marauders have sacked the American Baptist Mission near Quinsan.

Prices in the Shanghai rice market are still very high. It is stated that only ten days' supply is available.

PEKING, SEPT. 9.

Advices from Cheng-Tu are meagre. At the request of the Viceroy some foreigners have already left. An American warship has been ordered up the river. The native newspapers almost unanimously urge the Government to give way on the question of its railway policy.

PEKING, SEPT. 10.

The Government appears to regard the situation in Sze-Chuan as a supreme test of its authority over the provinces.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH-BEHAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Maharajah of Cooch-Behar passed a better night. Queen Alexandra has sent enquiries.

RUSSIAN SECRETS SOLD.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 9.

Captain Postnikoff, of the General Staff, has been sentenced by court-martial to eight years' penal servitude for selling secret documents to three foreign powers.

THE LOUVRE ROBBERY.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The search for the missing picture "La Joconde" continues. The latest theory is that it was stolen by an international gang, which removed other minor objects from the Louvre.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR GAMBIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Sir H. L. Gallwey, Governor of St. Helena, has been appointed Governor of Gambia.

[Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Gallwey, D. S. O., Governor of St. Helena, on whom the King was pleased to confer the K. C. M. G. last year, entered the Army in 1878, and, after having served in Bermuda and in the Oil Rivers Protectorate, became Acting High Commissioner of Southern Nigeria. When the force under Sir Frederick Bedford reasoned with the Brass chiefs in 1895, and occupied Nimbe, the Acting High Commissioner took part in the operations, commanding a Hausa contingent, and winning mention in despatches and the D. S. O. The well-remembered Benin Expedition of 1897 saw Captain Gallwey again very much at the front at the head of a Hausa company. Sir Harry Rawson gratefully acknowledged the great assistance and valuable information he had received from him, and the brevet of Major was amongst his rewards. In 1901, as chief political officer attached to the Aro Expedition, he again won mention in despatches both for the excellence of his work and for his tactful handling of the Political Staff. He was appointed to command at St. Helena in 1902.]

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR UGANDA.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Mr. Henry Wallis, Assistant Deputy Governor of Nyassaland, has been appointed Chief Secretary of Uganda.

ENGLISH RACING.

Betting on St. Leger.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The following is the betting on the St Leger :—

11 to 8 against King William.
3 to 1 against Lycaon.
7 to 2 against Prince Palatine.
100 to 8 against Pietri.
20 to 1 against Beaurepaire.
25 to 1 against Bannockburn.
33 to 1 against Tootles and Cherry King.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The death is announced of Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald.

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

Police Charge the Mob at Wexford

ARMED MEN GUARD BARROW DOCKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The police reinforcements which, were sent from Dublin to Wexford, owing to the engineering strike there, were given a warm reception on their arrival, being pelted with stones and bottles.

The police charged the mob, and numbers were injured. Six strikers were taken to the hospital.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Blue jackets, served with ball cartridges, are guarding the dock-gates at Barrow. This step is considered necessary, because, if the water were let out, warships would go aground and be damaged.

A force of special police is on duty in the shipbuilding yards. One telegram says this is due to the presence of foreign spies.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Postmaster-General has consented to receive a deputation from postal and telegraph employees to discuss their grievances.

THE RUBBER EXHIBITION.

Hundred Guinea Trophy Awarded.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The committee of the Rubber Exhibition has awarded the hundred guinea trophy, offered by the "India-Rubber Journal," for the best plantation of Para rubber, to the Sungei Kapar Company.

SITUATION IN THE YEMEN.

Negotiations for Permanent Peace.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

A telegram from Gazan states that Syed Idrisee has been abandoned by his followers, and has escaped into the mountains after releasing all the prisoners captured in the Northern Yemen.

A telegram from Hodeidah states that nearly all the Sheikhs of the Yemen highlands have entered Sanaa and submitted. Negotiations for permanent peace are proceeding with Imam Syed-Yahya, who has already released five hundred Turkish prisoners.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

Bakhtiari Leader Defeated.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 9.

It is reported that Salar-ed-Dowleh has severely defeated Amer Mufakhem, the Bakhtiari leader, who has retired on Sultanabad.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that disorders have broken out in Bandar Abbas. The cruiser *Perseus* has arrived there to restore order.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Is Canada at a Parting of the Ways?

OTTAWA, SEPT. 9.

In a speech here, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was confident that reciprocity with the United States would be in operation three months after the 21st inst. Alluding to the objection that the United States would politically absorb Canada, he declared that if it were true that President Taft had said that Canada was at the parting of the ways, President Taft did not know what he was saying. Canada was prepared to talk business with Mr. Taft, but not politics.

JAPAN'S NEW TARIFF.

British Cycle Company's Enterprise.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

In order to meet the new Japanese tariff, the Premier Cycle Company, of Coventry, are opening a factory in Japan.

KILMARNOCK ELECTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Sir J. D. Rees has been unanimously adopted as Unionist Candidate for Kilmarnock, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Mr. McKerrall has been adopted as Labour candidate for Kilmarnock.

GARRISON RIOTS IN NORWAY.

Four Mutineers Sentenced.

TRONDHJEM, SEPT. 10.

Four mutineers, who were concerned in the garrison riots recently, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eighteen to four months.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Davies Cup.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10.

In the preliminary round between America and England for a right to meet Australasia in the contest for the Davis Cup, Larned (America) beat Dixon (England), 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, and Mclaughlin (America) beat Lowe (England) 7-5, 6-1, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3.

THE COTTON TRADE AND CONCILIATION.

Master Cotton Spinners and Picketing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester, have passed a resolution urging the Government, at the earliest possible moment, to amend the picketing clauses in the Trades Disputes Act.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, yesterday, decided to confer with the operatives regarding the proposed addition to the Brooklands Agreement, providing for automatic conferences in the case of dispute.

[The proposed additional agreement provides, in case of dispute, for automatic conferences between the masters and the men, at a fixed period after the trouble begins, and the repetition of the conferences until the trouble is settled. The scheme will obviate the necessity for outside intervention, and it is expected that it will be readily accepted. The object of the proposed agreement in the Lancashire cotton industry is to meet any unwillingness on the part of either side to make first advances lest the step might be interpreted as weakness, which fear has delayed previous settlements of local troubles.]

SEVERE EPIDEMIC IN SPAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Choleraic gastro-enteritis is raging in North-Eastern Spain, particularly at Barcelona. Numbers of people are fleeing into France.

ACROSS THE CHANNEL AND BACK.

Burgess Open for a Wager.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

It is announced that Burgess is willing to stake ten pounds against ten thousand pounds, that he will swim from England to France and back in fifty hours.

BALL AT BALMORAL.

Their Majesties Entertain the Tenantry.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The King and Queen gave a ball to the tenantry at Balmoral. The house party included Lord Kitchener and Sir Reginald Wingate.

AVIATION.

English Aerial Post.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The inauguration of the postal service between London and Windsor was marred by a strong wind. Of four pilots who had arranged to fly only one went from Hendon to Windsor and back.

During mail week the "Daily Telegraph" published the following announcement :—

Instituted in commemoration of the Coronation of the King and Queen, the first official aerial postal service in Europe will start on Saturday, Sept. 9. The service, which will be in operation daily for a limited period, has been instituted with the object of providing a practical test for the utility of aeroplanes for postal service. Mr. D. Lewis Poole and Captain Windham have entered into a contract with the Postmaster-General to act as carriers for the new service. A contract has also been entered into with Mr. Grahame-White for the conveyance of the aerial mail from London to Windsor. The King's consent to the mails alighting in the grounds of Windsor Castle has been accorded. In the initial steps the organisers secured the co-operation of Sir J. C. Lamb, formerly Second Secretary of the General Post Office. Mr. R. C. Tombs, formerly Controller of the General Post Office, and Mr. John Ardron, formerly Assistant Secretary of the General Post Office, with Sir John Lamb, are acting as an honorary advisory committee. "The contract with the Postmaster-General," Mr. Lewis Poole said, "is of unique interest. It does not provide for any payment to the contractors for conveyance of the mails, but it does provide for the payment by them of certain special disbursements to be made by the Postmaster-General in connection with the project, and it also contains a customary monetary penalty clause in case of any default by the contractors. All expenses will be disbursed out of the amount realised by the sale of the postcards and envelopes, the net profits being devoted to a public charity. The aerial post will provide souvenirs, which will doubtless be much in request by collectors who fail to obtain them first hand during the period of the aerial service, as in the case of the Allahabad local aerial post organised by Captain Windham early this year, which was immensely popular."

The committee cannot collect postal matter from the public, as it would be in contravention of the Post Office Act, but this does not prevent individuals sending aerial postcards and letter to their friends in London to post for them. The special collecting post-boxes will be cleared daily, Sunday excepted, during the period of the aerial service, and the first collection will be made on Friday, Sept. 8. The first post will be conveyed by aeroplane from the London Aerodrome, Hendon, on the following day. Postcards and letters conveyed by the aerial post will bear over the postage stamp a special postmark, "First United Kingdom Aerial Post," and the date. They will be collected from special boxes in London, and conveyed to a central post-office, and then taken to the aerodrome, to be forwarded by aeroplane from London to Windsor. On arrival in Windsor Castle grounds, the mail bags will be delivered at the head office at Windsor. The postcards and letters will then be despatched in the ordinary course to their destination.

A Long Distance Flight.

The aviator, Hellen, flew 778 miles in fourteen hours, seven minutes.

RUSSIA BUYS WAR AEROPLANES.

Third Dreadnought Launched.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Russian Ministry of War has purchased nine aeroplanes.

The third Russian battleship of the Dreadnought type was launched yesterday in the presence of the Tsar.

BOXING IN AUSTRALIA.

Lester Wins Heavy-Weight Championship.

SYDNEY, SEPT. 9.

Before 14,000 spectators, Lester to-day beat Lang on points in a twenty-round contest for the heavy-weight championship of Australasia.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN AMERICA.

Banker Sentenced to Death.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHESTERFIELD, VIRGINIA, SEPT 9.

A sensational trial has just concluded with the sentencing to death of a banker, named Beattie, for the murder of his wife in a motor car, during a lonely night drive. Beattie alleged that an unknown highwayman had attacked them, and killed his wife.

The evidence, however, disclosed the fact that Beattie had had relations with another woman.

[The prisoner is Henry Clay Beattie, jun, a wealthy young man of Richmond, Virginia. The trial has aroused the greatest interest in the State. The New York correspondent of "The Standard" in a recent despatch wrote "Crowds thronged the court house at Chesterfield during the proceedings, the accused being connected with some of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Virginia. The vicinity of the court resembled a fair, refreshment tents being erected, and accommodation being provided for motor cars."

Beattie declared that his wife was shot while seated in the car, but the prosecution, who found signs of a large pool of blood having formed in the road near the spot where the death occurred, contended that it was improbable if Beattie had, as he alleged, at once driven away, that this blood could have soaked through the flooring of the car. They argued that the story of the unknown highwayman was a fabrication, that Beattie shot his wife as she was standing or lying in the road, that he afterwards lifted her into the car, and with one arm around her body and one hand on the steering wheel drove home. A motive for the crime was suggested in Beattie's alleged liaison with Miss Beulah Binford, a beautiful girl of 17, who lives in the neighbourhood; and who on her arrival at the court house in a motor-car was the object of much curiosity amongst the crowd.]

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Volunteer Contingent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPT. 9.

The Government of India have sanctioned the detailed scheme for the organisation of a volunteer contingent at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The contingent will consist of 53 officers and 950 men. The officers and men of contingent will receive pay from the date of leaving their stations until the date of their return, at the rates allowed to corresponding ranks the of same arm in the British Army without exchange compensation, proficiency pay or other allowances. Mounted officers will receive a horse allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, limited to one horse.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Pyrotechnic Expert Arrives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

Mr. Alfred Ingle, representing Messrs. James, Pain and Sons, Pyrotechnists to His Majesty the King, has arrived in Calcutta to assist the Imperial Reception Committee in the arrangements for firework displays and illuminations to be held during the forthcoming visit of their Majesties. Mr. Ingle is an expert in the business of illuminations and firework displays and has visited many parts of the world in that capacity.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

Deputation in Kathiawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANAVADAR, SEPT. 8.

The Moslem University deputation, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, came here on the invitation of the Chief who accorded them an enthusiastic welcome, and, on his birthday durbar on the night of the 4th instant, announced a donation of Rs. 20,000 to the scheme. The Chief's interest for the education of the Mahomedan community is further evinced by the fact of his offering to take up its work in Kathiawar.

On the following day, the deputation waited on the Chief of Mangrol. The Nawab Sahib assured Mr. Fazlbhoy and other members of the deputation that he would take a keen interest in the great movement and gave Rs. 10,000 towards the University. The deputation then went to Junagadh and waited on the Wazir Sahib Bahauddin Bhai Sahib, C. I. E., who always takes a keen interest in Mahomedan educational movements. He made a donation of Rs. 10,000. The durbar of, Sirdargarh also gave Rs. 1,000. Mr. Dehluvi Dewan of Mangral, and Mr. Faqil Junagadh rendered great help to the deputation.

LAND ACQUISITION CASES.

Interesting Judgment at Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, SEPT, 9.

A judgment of great importance to the Government and house and landowners in Cawnpore was pronounced to-day by Mr. Austin Kindal, District Judge, in a number of land acquisition cases. The Cawnpore Improvement Trust Committee have acquired a large number of houses for opening a new road through a congested area in the city. The land acquisition officer had awarded compensation on the basis of 16 2-3 years' purchase, which amount would give the houseowners their actual income from rent with a deduction of 10 per cent. for house-tax and repairs when invested at six per cent. The houseowners demanded compensation on the basis of 25 years' purchase, as they contended investment at six per cent was not safe, and stated that in the previous land acquisition proceedings different land acquisition officers had awarded on the basis of 25 years' purchase, which would give them back their income when invested at five per cent. The Judge, in view of the high rate of interest prevailing in those Provinces, upheld the principle of calculation based upon an income of six per cent. He further remarked that even in Bombay and Calcutta the rate did not exceed 20 to 25 years' purchase, and, though Cawnpore was proud, and rightly so, to consider itself one of the leading commercial centres of India, it could hardly claim to stand on a par with the Presidency towns.

RIVER DACOITY IN EAST BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The report of another river dacoity reached Calcutta from Kishorganj in District Mymensing. Last week a daring dacoity was committed in a boat within a mile from the Badla police station, no clue as to the whereabouts of the culprits and property has yet been found. One of the passengers of the boat is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

Question of Private Employment

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The Government of India have issued the following resolution:—The Government of India consider it desirable to call attention to the orders of the Secretary of State for India, requiring officers on leave, out of India, to obtain his sanction before taking up a private employment.

They have further decided to extend the authority granted to Local Governments, the resolution above cited, to permit officers on leave to accept employment outside Government service.

The Governor-General-in-Council is accordingly pleased to revise as follows the orders contained in that resolution.

The Government of India desire to repeat that inasmuch as leave is intended as a period of recreation and rest and is granted to an officer for the purpose of recruiting his health, it follows that taking up employment during leave is not permissible save in exceptional circumstance and with special sanction.

A gazetted officer, who is in receipt of furlough, or leave allowances, must obtain if he is resident out of India, the previous sanction of the Secretary of State or if resident in India, that of the local Government or—if he is serving under the Government of India—of the Government of India, before taking service under an employer other than the Government or accepting any employment not being under the Government which involves the receipt of a fee or honorarium. In the case, however, of a non-gazetted officer resident in India, the special permission of the officer empowered to appoint him may be accepted as sufficient authority. (Note,—This condition is not to be held to apply to the receipt of fees for literary work or for service as an examiner or to similar employment).

The orders contained in the preceding paragraphs refer to the acceptance of employment of any description whatever, not being employment of the kind for which the foreign service rules in part 7 of the Civil Service Regulations provide. An officer in receipt of leave allowances cannot take up appointment which is such as should, for public reasons, and not merely in his own interests, be filled by a servant of the Government unless he has been transferred thereto in the regular way by the authority empowered to authorise his transfer under the rules regulating transfers to foreign service. An officer who has been so transferred ceases, from the date on which he takes up the appointment, to be on leave and is no longer entitled to draw leave allowances from the Government. He becomes an officer in active service drawing from his employer the pay fixed in accordance with the rule.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Madge will ask, "Will the Government be pleased to say whether when the number of administrative appointments in the Postal Department was last raised from eight to twelve, the number of such appointments for which the departmental officers were eligible was also proportionately raised, and whether departmental officers of good character with efficient service record and seniority claims have received promotion to the administrative rank in preference to outsiders."

H. H. THE NIZAM.

Coronation at Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 9.

The city of Hyderabad was en fete to day to-witness the Coronation procession of "Joloos Sawari" of His Highness the Nizam, to mark his accession to the Musnad. Such a sight of surpassing grandeur has not been witnessed in Hyderabad since the seventies and the accession will long be remembered by the subjects of His Highness.

The city from the Purana Haveli Palace was thronged with people clad in holiday attire and from 6 p. m. the scene was one of extreme picturesqueness.

His Highness, Mir Osman Ali Khan arrived by motor at Purana Haveli and shortly afterwards the procession moved out headed by Captain Gay and the whole of the City Police force who marched past at the slope to the quaint march of the pipes and drums of the Afghans. An elephant, bearing the standard, followed in the wake of the Police surrounded by adancing mob of Arabs. Donga Singh's horse came next, the warlike bearing of the Rajputs being very noticeable. The indispensible rocketeers followed, gyrating in their peculiar manner in front of the elephants, carrying the Koran and the sacred books. Ancient palanquins were next seen heading the standard bearers and the Irregular Infantry. One Battery of H. H. the Nizam's Artillery commanded by Captain Le Frenais and H. H. the Nizam's Hyderabad Infantry, commanded by Captain Green formed a marked contrast to the irregular forces.

The Africa Cavalry Guards commanded by Lieut. H. Bayley swung past amidst cheers from the spectators, as also did the Nizam's Own Body-guard who, in their bright yellow uniforms, made a dazzling sight in the blazing Sun. The Nizam's Own Volunteers followed next, adding their quota to the scene The Sarfikha's Regiment and the Nizam-i-Jamnet were preceded by two elephants bearing standards. The officials of the household, nobility and personal staff formed spectacular groups with their respective retinues.

At last, amidst the deafening cheers of the people, appeared His Highness, Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, mounted on a huge and magnificent elephant painted and flowered in a most artistic style, the Howdah being a beautiful of yellow plush and solid gold mountings. His Highness looked every inch a ruler and was attired in a "Sharwani" of costly kinkhab cloth of gold. He wore on his headdress a string of diamonds and on his arms amulets of priceless gems. He had come in full state to meet his people, and, as the huge elephant slowly moved along the narrow streets, His Highness, with his own hands, threw to the masses of poor people assembled along the route handfuls of rupees. The scramble for the coins was one of the most extraordinary sights ever witnessed in the streets of Hyderabad.

H. E. the Minister sat behind His Highness who frequently acknowledged the cheers and applause of this people who were worked into a state of wild frenzy by the time the Royal Elephant had reached the Chota Mohalla place where His Highness received Nuzzars from his officials. Immediately behind the elephant of His Highness the Nizam, Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk with his two sons, also riding an elephant, and 35 of the State elephants in the richest trappings, completed a scene of the most fascinating and gorgeous splendour.

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 9.

The following messages have passed respectively between the Governor and the Resident of Hyderabad:—

"I desire on behalf of my Government and myself to convey the expression of our profound regret at the sudden death of his late Highness the Nizam."

"I have been asked by the Nizam's Minister to convey to Your Excellency the sincere and heartfelt thanks of His Highness and of his family for your most kind message of condolence."

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Oceana" were :—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. T. Barber, Mr. Justice Caspersz, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. W. C. Carnduff, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Hon. Sir B. Harrington, the Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Justice S. Sharfuddin.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Royal Visit and a Boon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPORE, SEPT. 9.

The United Bengal Provincial Conference met to-day at Faridpore. Among distinguished visitors were the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya and Hon. Ganga Prasad Varma. This morning three delegates, viz., Babu Sochindra Prosad Bose, Moulvi Dodar Bux and Babu Durga Mohun Sen, editor of the "Barisal Hitaishi" were produced before the District Magistrate by a police-inspector, and warned not to make objectionable speeches at the conference.

The proceedings of the Conference commenced at 1 p.m., with the singing of "Bande Mataram." Babu Krishtodas Roy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the President, delegates and visitors made a lengthy speech referring to the forthcoming Royal visit. He said that it would go a great way to heal their wounds. He was sure that the sound of the royal trumpet would unite them all from one end of the country to the other in joyous celebration of a great function, which was sure to mark a new epoch in the history of British India. He hoped that the undoing of the partition would be one of the Royal boons. Referring to police reforms, the Chairman condemned the policy of encouraging an inefficient police. He also opposed the suggestion for establishing a separate High Court at Dacca. He condemned the system of special electorates on the basis of religion, and urged the introduction of compulsory elementary education.

Rai Satindra Nath Chowdhury, who was elected president, delivered his address touching on almost all the topics of the day. He hoped that the forthcoming Royal visit would coincide with the commencement of an epoch, which would be fruitful of mutual goodwill, sympathy and co-operation in a higher and truer sense than before, between Governors and the governed and the British and Indian fellow subjects of the King-Emperor. Continuing he said,—"Gentlemen, we Indians are passing through evil times. Tongues fed by Indians are full of abuse for us, and the greatest of all these abuses, I take it, is the charge that the loyalty of the Indian people is questioned. I hope, gentlemen, that that outburst of loyalty that has already been evoked in Indian hearts will for ever hush these vituperative tongues into absolute silence. The Indian people, burdened as they are with innumerable grievances, and groaning under so many repressing laws are consequently looking forward with a sigh of relief, as it were, to the forthcoming event of the Royal visit, because they hope that such an event cannot pass away without leaving behind something tangible, to which they will be able to look back with a consciousness of pleasurable relief, of something which may be a source of future inspiration. We have heard often from our candid friends that it would be foolish on our part to expect anything in the nature of a boon during the ensuing Coronation Durbar at Delhi. In this matter we like to remain easterners, and we disdain to ask the proud political philosopher how far our expectations are practical."

The President referred to the partition of Bengal, and deplored the strained relationship between Hindus and Mahomedans. He next referred to the attempt made by Mahomedans to have separate seats on local bodies, and strongly criticised the recent circular issued by Mr. Burns, Chief Secretary to the United Provinces Government. Referring to the reform scheme, the President said, it had neither widened the electoral basis nor broadened the field of election; neither were the number of elected representatives adequate to safeguard the peoples' interest, nor had they been given greater power to control the administration of the country.

The President dealt at some length with the split in the Congress Camp, and said they should now decide what steps were to be adopted for bringing about an United Indian National Congress, and trusted that Conventionists would see reasonableness of the proposal made by the other party and accept it. The President supported the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Primary Education Bill and the Hindu and Mahomedan University schemes. He suggested the formation of a permanent board, mainly composed of Indians, to advise the Government on the matter of curricula. Lastly the President referred to the Swadeshi movement, and said they should firmly resolve to try to work their own industrial salvation by becoming Swadeshi in principle and in action, and in doing all they could to foster their industries.

A resolution was adopted expressing sincere and loyal gratification at the approaching visit of Their Majesties King-Emperor and Queen Empress.

FARIDPUR, SEPT. 10.

The Bengal Provincial Conference again met to-day at 12-30 p. m. The District Magistrate warned Babu Lalit Mohun Das, another Calcutta delegate, not to make seditious speeches.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Babu Sisir Kumar Ghose, late editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," protesting against the Partition of Bengal, the establishment of a High Court at Dacca; urging on Police reform; amendment of the Council Regulations; repeal of the Press and Seditious Meetings Act and the separation of the Judicial from the Executive function.

RIOTS AT PONDICHERRY.

Gendarmes Fire on Mob.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 9.

The *Madras Mail* correspondent telegraphs from Pondicherry on the 9th September :—

Yesterday evening about 6-30 p.m. some fishermen residing in the south town at Keerpalliam mustered *en masse* and charged the gendarmes who were patrolling the outskirts, assaulting them with stones, sticks, knives and firearms. The gendarmes were reinforced and the mob attacked them again, stabbing a European whose condition is serious and wounding a brigadier in the mouth and with a shot in the leg. A Police Inspector was also wounded on the face. This exasperated the police, and the commander, seeing his men being fired on, ordered the gendarmes to open fire on the mob. Several people were killed and wounded. The European quarter had a precarious time for about an hour after which peace was restored.

To-day the delegates of notable residents, headed by the Mayor of the town, interviewed the Governor with a view to having Keerpalliam thoroughly searched by the gendarmerie, as it is reported that they are harbouring several badmashes recently arrived for riotous purposes.

The elections commence to-morrow and great disturbances are anticipated. It is said that British police are patrolling the frontier and it is hoped they may be sent for in case of emergency. The Governor is very active and keen on quelling the riots.

BENGAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPORE, SEPT 10.

The Bengal Social Conference was held here this morning, Mr. Surendranath Banneji presided. Resolutions against child marriage, urging the establishment of a girls schools, marriage and education of girl widows and the raising of depressed classes were adopted.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

The following telegrams from the British Consul at Jeddah, have reached the Bombay Government :—

"Jeddah, 3rd September. Several suspected cases of cholera at Mecca.

Jeddah, 4th September. In last 3 days, 51 cases of cholera at Mecca, and 34 deaths.

THE death occurred at Bangalore on Friday night, after a protracted illness, of Mr. J. Hay Ellis, Assistant-Engineer, Mysore Public Works.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona First Meeting.

THIRD DAY.

Just a very faint drizzle or two fell during Saturday afternoon, otherwise everything was up to the mark for the conclusion of the first part of the Big Meeting. With a Cup and six other interesting events, the day was an important one, and, whereas the handicapper must feel thoroughly satisfied at the way he allotted the weights; terms races also provided some stirring finishes. Arabs played but a small part, and there can be no doubt that the bigger ones are giving us some really good sport.

The Aga Khan Cup was, of course, the race of the day, and it was satisfactory to note that all on the card started, they being fairly representative of the best stagers we have. Bearing in mind the close race he ran to Mayfowl in the Viceroy's Cup, the public reasonably enough went for Black Buck, who recently showed his abilities by winning the Governor's Cup in Ceylon, but a great run on the recent importation, Last Call, made the latter favourite. Of the others Hilarity was rather better fancied than Black Douglas, and the race itself rested between the two. Of the favourites one can only say they need work, as Black Buck could scarcely have run worse and Last Call only flattered to the last bend. Mayfowl ran well up, but either he is not ready or others have come on very well, as Coat of Arms, Hilarity and Black Douglas had the race left to them to fight out. The latter pair were hard at it, and were going about equally strong, when Coat of Arms showed his old failing and began to bore out. This practically settled Black Douglas, but the stable derive one benefit, in that he remained a second class horse. The victory of Hilarity must be doubly welcome to his owner, being by way of compensation for his bad luck in not scoring with Wise Bird, when the memorable discussion took place as to the right of the acceptances of Peru's declaration.

A fair field went out for the Novice Plate for which Obo was made favourite, and remained so from Lancasterite and Gallileo, though there was nothing in the weight to make him so from the last named. It was, however, thought likely that Obo would improve with a run in him, and he did so just sufficiently to win as closely as he was beaten the last time. The race was an excellent one to watch, the fancied ones lying handy all the way, and the three coming out from the bend to fight it out. Lancasterite led into the straight, then Obo seemed to have him settled, Gallileo practically level in between. The latter was called on at the critical moment, but Obo had enough in him to scrape home.

In contrast to this, the sprint was a very bad upset for punters, and it is doubtful whether even the stable will collect much more than the stakes. There was a very large field of sixteen, which made a gamble dangerous over a short journey, and the favourite for once got little chance of getting through. This was Metal Boy, who retained his position despite strong support for Greville and Solution. Neither of the first two ever gave much promise, but after Lord Merv had led, Solution came along well with Socialist, who ran so well the last time. There was, however, only one in it, as on facing the straight Aquatic went away as he liked. It was the easiest win of the day and this taking looking English horse must be a smart one indeed, as he has not been out much over a month.

The pony race was upsetting, in that one of the favourite's own stable companions beat him. Waimoko was first rushed, but then expanded on the stable coming for Leo Grand and making him a hot favourite, they also having Encourage in. It was the last named who made all the running and was never headed. Runaway Girl came at him from the three and had him under the whip in the straight, but he outstayed this and had Leo Grand comfortably set.

Considering it was over two miles, the hurdle race provided a wonderfully good finish. Betting was open, favouring Sholto and Mr. Apcar's pair, frequent again making all the running from Sholto and Realm practically the whole way. Realm dropped some way back at the seven furlongs, but drawing up again took the last jump level with the other two. The three were all out, and the old stager only got the better of them very near the post. Royal Scotland did not fall this time, but he jumped very badly, easing before each jump and losing lengths.

Both Arab races ended in desperate finishes, the Derby having a field of a dozen with Cockeye a strong favourite from Artist. Though not giving trouble otherwise, Cockeye always turned as they got into line and eventually got the worst of the start, his stable companion, Meazer, making most of the running. Cockeye was in the end as they turned from home, but could not shake Thaboor off, and the latter won a ding dong finish by a mere neck. Artist ran well considering he was last three furlongs from home, but missed his place to the improving Dawood Beg.

My remark last time about the injudicious riding of Abdul Malik has very soon been vindicated, as this time ridden a waiting race he gave Zoolphokarr an extra five pounds and a beating out of a place. The latter was, of course, the hotter favourite, Rajput and Jehangir were also backed, and the last two turned the bend in the lead with Zoolphokarr, who had had enough. The other two were at it hard, when just on the post, Abdul Malik cleverly squeezed between them and got there. It was almost a dead heat betwen the three, and the winner was very lucky indeed to get through. Details:—

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. A Hurdicap Hindle race for Horses. Distance.—About 2 miles over 9 flights.

Chief of Manavadar's Realm, 10st 8lbs. Northmore 1
Mr A A Apcar's Sequent 11st 2lbs.....L C Hoyt 2
Mr W Kenworthy's Sholto 10st. 3lbs. Capt O'B Butler 3
Mr A A Apcar's Royal Scotland 11st. Hayhoe 4

ALSO RAN.—Mauser 9st. carried 9st. 2lbs. T Ferguson.

BETTING.—5 to 2 against Sholto and Royal Scotland, 3 to 1 Sequent, 6 to 1 Mauser and 7 to 1 Realm.

THE RACE.—Going away together, Sequent went out followed by Sholto and Royal Scotland, but at the turn Realm ran third, Mauser pecking. Opposite the Stand, Realm pecked and nearly fell and at the mile there was not much to choose between Sequent, Sholto, Realm and Mauser in that order. Realm left the bunch at the seven, as did Mauser later, leaving the other two with a clear lead, at the half mile Sequent led slightly, then Realm began to close up the gap, these three taking the last fence together. On landing all were under the whip, and ran together till near the Stand Realm claimed an advantage and outstayed the others by three quarters, head next and five lengths next. Time.—3 mins. 50 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by J. M. Stevenson.)

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14st. 2lbs. and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Encourage 7st 7lbs ..... McGlone 1
Mr. R. R. S's Leo Grand 10st 5lbs ..... Brown 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Runaway Girl 7st 13lbs ..... A. Ferguson 3
Mr. Goculdass's Pantry Girl 8st 12lbs ... A. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Waimoko 9st 8lbs (Hill); Spring Daisy, 6st 12lbs (Bullock).

BETTING:—Evens Leo Grand, 4 to 1 Runaway Girl, 5 to 1 against Encourge, 6 to 1 Waimoko, 7 to 1 Pantry Girl, 15 to 1 Spring Daisy.

THE RACE:—From a good start, Encouragee was first to shew out, and when they settled down he was followed at about a length and a half by runaway Girl, Pantry Girl and Spring Daisy next together. This order remained till at the three furlongs Spring Daisy began to drop back and Runaway Girl was well within a length of the leader. They turned the bend almost level and whips came out, but Encourage proved the better stager and eventually was not all out to stave off a challenge by Leo Grand, who came through along the rails. Won by a length, half a length next and two lengths next. Time:—1 min. 32 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

A NOVICE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1000 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance:—1 1-4 miles.

Capt. Fielden's Obo, 8st ..... Barrett 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Gallileo, 9st 10lbs ..... Evans 2
Mr. J. C. Smith's Lancasterite, 7st 4lbs A. Ferguson 3
Mr. G. K's Devereux, 7st 7lbs ..... Kuhu 4

ALSO RAN:—Forfeit, 9st. 2lbs. (Hoyt); Hamara, 8st. 9lbs. (Poole); Absentee, 8st. 7lbs. carried 8st. 9lbs; Capt. Anderson; Lady Erna, 8st. 11lbs. (Bland); Cowalip, 7st. (Lamoo).

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Obo, 3 to 1 Lancasterite, 5 to 1 Gallileo and Hamara, 8 to 1 Forfeit, 10 to 1 Devereun and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Hamara gave trouble at the gate and was eventually badly off Absentee going out to make the running clear of Lady Erna, Gallileo, Obo, Forfeit with Cowslip last. At the seven furlongs Lancasterite ran up third with Forfeit next and the six saw the former then up close to the leader, Obo third. Cowslip put in a good run later and was close to the leaders as they reached the bend, Lancasterite being in front closely attended by Obo and Gallileo. There was a splendid race down the straight, Devereun coming up behind, but rolling. As they neared the post Gallileo was ridden out, but on Obo being called on for a final effort he stayed on by a head, half a length, two lengths next. Time—3 mins. 13 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by I. Penton.)

THE POONA DERBY.—Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, Rs. 750 to the third. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over previous to 1st January 1911. Distance:—1 1-2 miles.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's Thaboor 8st, 12lbs..... A. Hoyt. 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Cockeye 8st. 12lbs...A Fergnson 2
Mr. Habib's Dawood Beg 8st. 6lbs. .....Yussuff. 3
Mr. Abdoola Faras's Artist 9st. 5lbs.....Ames 4

ALSO RAN:—Meazer 9st. 2lbs. (Robinson); Zainulmulook 8st. 12lb. (Southall); Sir Hugo 8st. 12lb. (Kuhu); Terror 8st. 8lbs. (Evans); Guniea Merchant 8st. 2lb. (Poole); Submit 7st. 9lb. carried 7st. 11lbs. Barrett; Regent (late Hoojaz) 7st. 3lbs. McGlone; Ghalyum 7st. 3lbs. Melsom.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Cockeye, 4 to 1 Artist, 6 to 1 Sir Hugo, Regent and Zainulmulook, 10 to 1lbs. Terror, 15 to 1 Thaboor and long odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Cockeye and Ghalyum were last out after delaying the start, Meazer, Zainulmuook and Thaboor leading slightly, but at the first bend Terror and Regent drew away and Artist was close up. At the nine furlongs Meazer was again clear in front followed by Terror, Regent, Sir Hugo and Artist. Terror was given a steadier at the mile, Regent and Sir Hugo being next to the leader, but at the seven furlongs Terror was again second and Cockeye had closed with the front bunch. The last named ran up second at the five furlongs with Zainulmulook close and from then Sir Hugo came along the rails with Thaboor outside, Artist being last. Nearing the bend Cockeye assumed command and Thaboor was close on him on the outside, as also Submit Wide. In the straight there was a desperate race and only just on the post did Thaboor shew in front by a neck Dawood Beg and Artist coming up well from the neck three lengths behind and the same dittance separating them. Time.—2mins. 53 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammah Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 8,250 from the fund. Winner the cup and Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750, or horses. Distance:—1 1-2 miles.

Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 7st. 10lbs.....Barrett 1
Zamindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglass 7st. 10lbs. Bland 2
Mr. G. K's Coat of Arms 7st. 13lbs.....Barrett 3
Mr. A. A. Apcar's Mayfowl 9st. 7lbs...L. C. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Lawn Sand 9st. 3lbs. (Kuhn); Aborigine, 9st. (Robinson); Cattaro 8st. 8lbs. (Poole); Black Buck 8st. 3lbs. (Ames); Last Call 8st. 2lbs. (Hoyt); Dumella, 7st. 9lbs. (Mc Glone.)

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Last Call, 4 to 1 Black Buck, 5 to 1 Mayfowl and Hilarity, 7 to 1 Black Douglas, 8 to 1 Aborigine, 12 to 1 Coat of Arms, twenties and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Cattaro was responsible for most of the trouble at the gate, he and Dumella outside getting away slightly behind the rest in a dead line, running closely bunched to the first bend, where Aborigine, Dumella and Black Buck were most prominent. At the ten furlongs Aborigine held about a length lead from Black Buck, Cattaro, Black Douglas, Hilarity and Mayfowl in order. At the nine Cattaro went to the front followed by Dumella, Coat of Arms, Black Douglas, Black Buck and Mayfowl. Again there was a change at the six furlongs, where Coat of Arms passed the leader and Dumella gradually began to fall back with Cattaro, Black Douglas closing into second place, next Hilarity, Last Call and May fowl. At the turn Hilarity got through on the rails, she, Coat of Arms and Black Douglas being level. The race seemed to rest between the first and last mentioned, but at the distance Coat of Arms began to go out and interfered with Black Douglas, who thus lost to Hilarity by a length and a half, length, two lengths. Time:—2 mins. 36 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1909.—Distance:—6 furlongs

Mr. R. R. S's Aquatic 9st.....Brown 1
Mr. G. K's Socialist 9st 4lbs.....Barrett 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's Solution 8st 9lbs.....A. Hoyt 3
Mr. A. A. Apcar's The Cockatoo 8st 11b.....Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Watch Tower, 9st (Luckman); Lord Mere, 8st. 12lbs. (A. Ferguson); Decidedly, 8st. 11lbs. (L. C. Hoyt); Lady Spring, 8st. 10lbs. (Hill); Bonny Boy, 8st. 9lbs. (Robinson); The Cellarer 8st. 6lbs. (Ames); Metal Boy, 8st. 4lbs. (Southall); Pincher, 8st. 4lbs. (McGlone); Grevillea, 8st. 4lbs. (Bland); Bull's Run, 8st. 3lbs. (Poole); Lady Portland, 7st. 13lbs. (Melsom); The Missus, 7st. 4lbs. (Bullock)

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Metal Boy, 4 to 1 Grevillea, 5 to 1 Solution, 8 to 1 The Cellarer and Lord Merv, 10 to 1 Socialist and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—The big field were sent away well together, Lord Merv shewing the way to Watch Tower, Solution and the Cellarer, on reaching the half mile Aquatic suddenly dashed into second place, followed by Grevillea and the Cellarer, Solution next, at the quarter mile Watch Tower and Socialist joined the front bunch, the last named slightly leading round the turn. Then, however, Aquatic was sent away along the rails and won easily by two lengths, The Cockatoo finishing strong and beating the Missus and the Cellarer, but failing to catch Solution. Half a length between second and third, head next. Time.—1min. 16 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs 750 to the second and Rs. 350 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Abdul Malik 8st. 13lbs. .....Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's Jehangir, 8st. 12lbs....Hoyt } 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput 8st. 10lbs. .....Evans }
Mr. F. M. Garda's Grey Falcon 8st, 11bs....Brown 4

ALSO RAN:—Majesty 9st. 2lbs. (McGlone); Sinclair 8st. 9lbs. (Yussuff); Gafal, 8st. 4lbs. (Southall); Zoolphokarr, 8st. 4lbs. (Ferguson); Creditor 7st. 11lbs. (Kuhn).

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Zoolphokarr, 9 to 2 Abdul Malik, 4 to 1 Rajput, 6 to 1 Jehangir, 8 to 2 Gafal and 10 to 1 Grey Falcon.

THE RACE:—A very fair start saw Sinclair shoot out in front from Zoolphokarr, but soon Majesty was in the lead closely followed by Rajput along the rails with Abdul Malik and Jehangir, fourth behind Zoolphokarr. This remained till near the turn, Majesty dropped out and Jehangir ran up to Rajput, and in turning Zoolphokarr had drawn level on the outside, but was not going too well. A ding dong finish ensued and everything seemed to be out of it except the front two till a hundred yards from home Abdul Malik was seen to be dangerously near on the rails. He was wonderfully lucky to find an opening, and in the last stride just got his head in front. The other two dead-heated, two lengths in front of Grey Falcon. Time:—1 min. 21 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

MORE FINES IMPOSED.

P. Brown, the rider of Paul Pry, which ran third in the Poona Plate on Wednesday, was fined Rs. 50, and severely cautioned for having failed to weigh in after the race.

Byramjee Rustomjee, the trainer of Paul Pry, was also severely cautioned, and fined Rs. 50 for failing to see that this jockey weighed in.

RACING RESTRICTIONS IN WESTERN INDIA.

Petition Resolved on by W. I. T. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDETN).

POONA, SEPT. 9.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of Western India Turf Club was held this morning in the New Members' stand to adopt finally a course of action, in regard to the contemplated legislation by the Bombay Government, restricting the number of days of racing in Bombay and Poona. The meeting was largely attended, and, after some discussion, in which only one dissenting voice was raised, it was unanimously resolved to petition the Government of India against the adoption of such a course of action. It is reported that the gentleman in the minority subsequently withdrew his amendment and the resolution was passed.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana. vs. Zingari C. C.

AN EXCITING DRAW.

FINE weather favoured the match played on Saturday last, at the Esplanade between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Zingari C. C. The Home team winning the toss elected to bat and knocked up 240 at a pretty fast rate. The chief contributors to the Gymkhana total were Milne, Reid, Sale and Cudlip, who made 42, 41, 39 and 37 respectively. The visitors on going in to bat had made only 83 for 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn, the match thus resulting in a draw. They opened quite badly, losing five wickets for 39, but then Browne and Lynne added 40 for the sixth wicket. After the pair had been separated, another rot set in and three of the remaining wickets were quickly disposed of. The visitors had at this stage only one wicket in hand with three minutes to go, but they played out time and the match ended in a draw. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Kennedy, c Brown, b Lynne	...	24
Reid, c Brown, b Oliver	...	41
Christie, c Lynne, b Brown	...	6
Milne, c Roderick, b Lynne	...	42
Purcell, run out	...	24
Cudlip, c Baker, b Oliver	...	37
Sale, retired	...	33
Lowndes, not out	...	13
Hungerford, b Oliver	...	0
Pearson, b Oliver	...	0
Cunningham, b Lynne	...	0
Extras	...	14
Total	...	240

ZINGARI CRICKET CLUB.

Steinhoff, c Lowndes, b Milne	...	13
Rodericks, c Sale, b Purcell	...	4
Downes, c Pearson, b Purcell	...	8
Fischer, b Milne	...	0
Richer, b Purcell	...	5
Browne, b Milne	...	34
Lynne, c Christie, b Purcell	...	18
Oliver, b Purcell	...	0
Barker, not out	...	0
Longland, b Milne	...	0
Hoff, not out	...	0
Extras	...	6
Total (for 9 wickets)	...	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Barker ...	7	43	1	0
Downes ...	6	62	0	0
Lynne ...	12	61	0	3
Oliver ...	8	42	1	4
Browne ...	3	18	0	0

ZINGARI C. C.

Milne ...	14	23	7	4
Purcell ...	16	43	6	5
Pearson ...	2	6	0	0

POONA GYMKAHNA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The two days' match between Poona Gymkhana and Bombay Gymkhana ended this afternoon in a win for Poona by an innings and 22 runs. Poona, today carried their score to 402 for eight wickets, when they declared their innings closed, and put Bombay in again. The latter put together 213, but the effort came too late to save them from a disaster.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Captain Kington, b Marrs	...	8
Major Greig, c and b Elliott	...	154
Aurel, b Watts	...	13
Tennant, c Byrne, b Watts	...	1
Capt Tillard, c Mackenzie, b Marrs	...	124
Capt Greinwell, c Elliott, b Marrs	...	17
Mackenzie, b Elliott	...	36
Major Southey, not out	...	19
Col. Rosher not out	...	7
Stoehr and Capt Wilson, did not bat		
Extras	...	25
Total	...	402

BOMBAY GYMKHAMA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Watts, b Tillard	8	c Tillard, b Greenwell	...	20
Mr F Stlieman, b Tillard	5	c Wilson, b Tillard		15
Capt Houghton, b Southey	16	b Tillard	...	12
Mr F R Brooke, b Southey	47	b Southey	...	26
Mr R T Mackenzie, b Southey	34	st Wilson, b Greenwell	...	2
Mr P M Sanderson, b Southe	23	b Southey	...	13
Mr R G Elliott, b Southey	0	b Southey	...	35
Capt Byrne, b Southey	1	c Rosser, b Greenwell	...	1
Mr R Marr, b Tillard	16	c Tennant, b Tillard	...	31
Mr A M Clarke, b Tillard	0	b Greenwell	...	20
Mr B C Marsh, not out	0	not out	...	9
Extras	18	Extras	...	19
Total	167	Total		213

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rovers' Junior Tournament.

The first match in the Junior Tournament was played at the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon. St. Mary's School A. team beat the B. team of the same school by eleven goals to one.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 10.

A meeting was held to-day, at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, of Rangoon Burmans, presided over by Mr. Grant, Deputy Commissioner, at which those present enthusiastically supported the Co-operative Credit Society movement in that Province. It was, however, undecided as to what form the organisation should take in Rangoon, the matter being left for decision until the arrival here of an English Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate, has made over the office and Secretaryship of the Cantonment Committee to Major C. D. Vaughan, D. S. O., who will officiate until November when a permanent encumbent will be appointed. Lieute Colonel Rooke has left for England o leave prior to retirement next year.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

Deauville-Trouville still holds all the smart world says a lady correspondent, writing from France in mail week, and in Paris, there is very little going on. Not a few of the big dressmakers draw their inspirations from what they see at such places as Trouvile; or, rather, I should say, they learn what style likely to plese the Society woman by the various little innovations she introduces herself into the dresses she wears at the different "reunions" during the brilliant seaside season. I am told by some one who is generally very well informed that few of them are willing to give up the clinging skirt and the high waist line, but they all agree that the width of the skirt must not be less than two metres, and draperies in the form of tunics shall continue to veil them. The very big hat is not likely to disappear either, although we shall see endless variation on the small toque and the cabriolet. Long sleeves are prophesied, and boleros are said to be certainties for autumn tailor-mades. Almost every costume and dress will be comprised of two materials and, from all I can gather, I should say that in the winter, dresses of soft materials with long coats or cloaks will be much more generally worn than coats and skirts.

ACTUALITIES.

It is difficult to think seriously of the future with its sober tints and warm materials, when are so hot that even the filmiest of muslins seems more than we wish to put on, and it is infinitely pleasanter to dwell for a while on the lovely clothes one sees every day on the Normandy coast. One of the most effective toilettes of the week was in white-and violet. The actual dress was in fine silky muslin embroidered round the lower part of the skirt in shaded violet silks with a depassant of violet satin. Over this was a lovely Brussels lace tunic which fell in a deep point on the left side and again at the back. The corsage was also embroidered in the same violet tones, and had a fichu of Brussels lace falling in points over the long embroidered sleeves, down the back, and in slightly full folds over the bust. The hat was in violet felt, lined with white, and showed a light trimming of white roses. The popularity of felt hats at Trouville is, indeed, one of the feature of the season. One sees them in all shades and all of them lighter than straw in weight. White felt, "lame" with bluer under the brim, or white felt with under-brim of black velvet and a bunch of black aigrettes as the only trimming pale blue felt with white under-brim and pale pink roses as a trimming, is yet another combination in fact, one can combine almost anything in the way of colours and make quite an original success nowadays. Green mousseline in different tones embroidered with dull gold or silver, or both, is very much in favour for habille dresses, and fur is a common trimming for them. Shunk, sable, and ermine are the kinds we have seen so far. Another general trimming is the ruche of tulle or taffetas and again there is the plissed frilling which edges so many tunics. I am speaking here of the trimmings seen generally on coloured gowns, as the majority of white dresses, and how great that majority is we all know, are made up of white lingerie and lace over coloured or white satin foundations, or else they are frankly lingerie frocks, white washing materials from first to last, with the coloured chiffon tunic edged with fringe, about which so much has been written.

THE WELL-GROOMED WOMAN.

The well-groomed Englishman is world-famed, and the well-dressed Parisienne is historic; but more and more, as we learn the comfort of careful hygiene, do we prize the beauty of a well-groomed woman, no matter of what race she may be. And to be well groomed lies in the power of us all, rich poor alike, although it is easier for the rich woman to look always so. Care of the person comes first, and care of the clothes next—both are important. But for clothes to look well there are certain personal attributes which are first necessary, none of which it is necessary, to enlarge upon as every woman knows the value of glossy hair, a clear complexion and well-kept hands, to say nothing of the beauty of a supple, graceful figure. And then we come to the clothes. These do take a little time and thought which one may grudge sometimes, but they are quite important if a woman wishes to look her best all her life. Not only must they be carefully chosen, but they must be carefully looked after. One of the elementary rules is never to put away a garment without first seeing that it is clean and not wanting in stitches. And another is never to let lace and net guimpes become too soiled before having them cleaned. This is not difficult now that there are so many methods of home cleaning with benzine, petrol, and so on. Then there is the question of how dresses should be hung in the wardrobe. Proper suspension rods should be bought, and the dress should be hung over these from the waist, sleeves should be stuffed with tissue paper, and a cretonne bag should cover the whole. Coats should, of course, always have shoulder rods, and skirts should be hung with care, so that their special rod does not poke them out too much on the hips. All tailor-mades should have a careful pressing now and then, boots and shoes should be fitted with forms the moment they are taken off, hats should be brushed and occasionally have a sponging of benzine or spirits of wine. By exercising all these little precautions, it is wonderful how long one can keep one's clothes fresh and new looking, and really, they do not take long once one has formed the habit of carrying them out. With underlinen and the dainty nothings of one's wardrobe, the same care should be taken—gloves, jabots, scarves, ribbons should all be daintily laid in scented boxes specially designed for the purpose, and no woman can take too much care of her veils if she wishes to make them last a long time. The care of underlinen is almost a thing apart, and to keep it perfectly is no small matter. Every bit of lace must be examined when it comes back from the laundress, every button made firm, every garment threaded with fresh ribbon, and every stocking neatly darned. But, then, think how pleasant it is to go to one's wardrobe and take out these neatly-kept things when one wants them in a hurry. It is quite worth while, and even though one may have a maid to do the things for one, it is well to know how they should be done oneself.

'VIYELLA'
(Reg.)
IDEAL FOR MEN'S SHIRTS.

Soft, Durable, Economical.

Obtainable in cream and latest colorings, from leading Hosiers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by
VIYELLA,
24-25, Newgate Street,
London.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

TROPICAL
THE NEW
CONTINENTAL TYRE.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

LATEST RECORD.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

6,300 MILES
ON
BACK WHEELS
OF
BOMBAY TAXI CABS.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

BEST
FOR
INDIA.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	77 2-1	1-16	
do. Rentes	94 2-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities	64 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-3		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	52 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-25 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20-46		1
do. do. New York	4·86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.	since	
do. 3 months' sight	3 1-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	1-4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 1-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2 0,000.
The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived in Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .....£ 120,000
Bar Gold to Bombay .....£ 40,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm, Good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 „
Imports ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 7·32+16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10+3-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·32 +07	6·21 +06	6·17 +06	6·16 +06	6·16 +06
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June.**	
6·17 +05	6·19 +06	6·20 +06	6·21 +06	

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-51 Jan. 11-61
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·52 Jan. 11-61

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	37,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Exports to Continent	5,000
Spot Cotton—	11·90+20

Futures—Month of Oct. 11-47+05 — Advanced on Commission house buying and bullish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11-63+07

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	11 7-8+1-16
Futures—Month of Oct.	11·52+07
Do. do Dec.	11·51+07
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

Washington, September 8.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st September as 771,000 commercial bales monthly report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is 73·2 per cent.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	142,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	34,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	24,000
Do. do. to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	241,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	105,000
Stock of Cotton in London	8,950

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports	1,000
do Forwarded	76,000
do Imports	10,000
do Stock	337,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 3-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 5-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 7-16
Good Bhowanagger	d 5 12-16
F. G. Bhowanagger	d 5 14-16
Fine Bhowanagger	d 6
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 13-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 15-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 1-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 15-16
Good Broach	d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 10-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 12-16
Good Timnevelly	d 6 5-16
Fair Red Uocomada G. I. F. London	d 5 11-32
Coconada Ginned C I F London	d 5 18-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London	d 5 24-32

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 5-8
George Mayall's Yarn	10 1-4

WHEAT.

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ...No sellers.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...37 1 4
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship 51 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Brown Cawspore ...50 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm,
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...76 3-8+1-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...69 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-9—Sept.-Oct.—Value.—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 67
Yellow Metal ... d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £ 56 2-4
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal...Nominal.
ARRIVALS—
"Crosby," "R. Rubattino."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 20 10 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Very firm but only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. No sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...18—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Opened strong but closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... . —Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Firm. No sellers.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 6—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 7 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 9—Value.
July-Oct —1912—15-6—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 10 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [9th Sept., 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovereigns.	75,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
1 Parcel Gold Coins ...	654	Marseilles.	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	61	72,205
B B and C I Railway ...	35	41,411

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183
Shanghai „	...177
Japan „	...150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Ready...	Rs.	95 15 0
Forward	„	95 11 0

BULLION:—We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24 0 0
Australian „	„	23 15 6
Sovereigns „	„	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	61 4 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	61 4 0
„ 2nd „ ...	„	61 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets are firm with a tendency to improve steadily. The heavy receipts at U. S. Ports check the advance but on reports of damage to the crop by boll-weevils in many sections the crop estimates are sure to be reduced. The farmers in the south are reported to hold cotton and want 14 cents in September-October and 15 cents. thereafter. The present prices seem a bit low and as soon as receipts come down to normal figures in comparison with the last year a substantial advance is likely to take place in the immediate future.

There is very little doing in forward contracts. Local mills are steady buyers of ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	313	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	313	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	311	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	„	301	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	290	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	280	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	306	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	300	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	292	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	277	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Barely steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	1,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·23 —04	6·19 —02	6·15 —02	6·14 —02
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
6·14 —02	6·15 —02	6·17 —02	6·18 —02	6·19 —02

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 7th Sept. 1911...	2,483,578
	2,733,578
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 7th Sept. 1911...	1,577,552
	1,156,023
Afloat —	1,295
	1,154,730
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail from 1st Oct up-to-date	900,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay, in all hands	.....
Difference since last week	254,730

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	13	2	0 B.T.
September ...	„	12	1	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—The market is steady. We Quote:—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	9	4	0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	„	8	6	0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is firm.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	57	2	0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„	64	8	0 „
Black Kutni ...	„	51	12	0 „

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady, We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	9	0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—Tone strong. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	27	8	0

POPPYSEED:—Tone steady, We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	11	3	0 B. T.

MOWRASEED:—Tone steadier. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	12	0 B. T.

WHEAT:—The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs.	5	4	6 R. T.
„ „ Apr.-May ...	Rs.	5	3	0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,725
Bank of India	67
Bank of Baroda	68 1-2
Bank of Burma	135
Bombay Merchants' Bank	9 3-4
Eastern Bank	76
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Central India Mill	1,755
David	361 1-4
Kohinoor	622 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,513 1-2
New Great Eastern	162 1-2
Standard	885

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	136 1-4
New Berar	527 1-2
New Mofussil	847 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord....	278 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,155
Jost's Fans S & E and Co... ...	50 X D
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3-4
Thresher and Co.	520

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	33
Guzerat Railway Co.	29 3-4
Tapti Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	342 bales
Wheat	19,577 cwts.
Linseed	1 287 „
Rapeseed	1,053 „
Gingellyseed	4,593 „
Poppyseed	2,080 „
Groundnuts	218 „
Castorseed	7,088 „
Rice	4,134 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	13,679 „
Mowraseed	1,329 „
Gram	961 „
Jowar	10,192 „
Maize	Nil

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 9.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	77 5-8		
3 do. Rentes	94 1-2		
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	93 1-4		
do. Govt. Securities	64 1-8		
Bar Silver in London	24 3-16		
do. 2 months' hence	24 5-16		
do. in New York	52 3-8		
Exchange on London at Pariz.	25·25 1-2		
do. at Berlin	20-46 1-2		
do. at New-York	4·86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 1-16		
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-8		
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2		unchgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1-8		
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2		

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Quiet.
Futures Steady.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 250
East Indian ... .
Imports ... 1,000
Mid Americans ... 7·31—1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·28 —04	6·20 —01	6·16 —01	6·15 —01	6·15 —01
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr.**	**April-May.**	**May-June.**	
6·13 —01	6·18 —01	6·19 —01	6·20 —01	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	29,000
Receipts at „ Last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Exports to Continent	4,000
Spot Cotton—	12·05+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·55—12	Declined on unfavourable financial condition and wall street selling and to commission house liquidation
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·49—14	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	11 7-8
Futures month of Oct.	11-12—11
Futures month of Dec.	11-16—10
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15	8 2 1-3
„ „ 44 in. 38—38 1-2 yds 9lbs	8 7 1-2
White „ 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr	10-8
„ nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21	6-10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	230,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	87,000
East Indian do	112,000
American do	853,000
Other do	112,000
Total Sales	61,000
East Indian total sales	1,700
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Stock	28,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	3,000
Do. Actual Exports	200
Do. Week's Imports	.....
Do. Speculation	500
Americans Afloat	90,000
East Indian	6,000
Total	110,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 33 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 38
Do. Months—Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Quiet but Steady

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 54 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 50—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...76 3-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 69 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 9 —Sept.-Oct.—Firm.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...20 6—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet—Easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 19 4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nothing doing. Prices nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...17 8 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.
Tone—Quiet but steady. Steady at the decline.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...22 3 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.
Tone—Quiet nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Sept.-Nov.—16 3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C& F Calcutta ... .
Sep.-Nov.—17 3-4—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15-6—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept-Nov.—17 2 1-4—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following telegram has been received by the Bombay branch from the head office:—

"Net profits for the half year ending 30th June, including the sum brought forward amount to about £162,280. The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, placed £50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, carrying forward to next account about £62,280."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A NEW FAIRY FLY.

In describing the discovery of a new species of "Fairy Fly" in the pages of "Knowledge," Mr. Fred Enock indicates an interesting field of investigation open to students of insect life. The capture of a species new to the scientific world proves, as he remarks, "that there are yet many good things to be taken if only there were more workers in the fascinating study of our Parasitic Hymenoptera." Mr. Enock has named his new species "Mymar regalis," and the male, the only specimen at first obtained, was described by him in the July issue of the above journal. Some of the stem and leaves of the plant on which the insect was found were taken home, and placed in a breeding box.

A FIELD FOR DISCOVERY.

In due course, from the eggs concealed somewhere in the twigs of the plant, there emerged a fairy fly, which Mr. Enock identified as the female of his new species. This second discovery is described in the August number of "Knowledge." The locality given for the new species is Burnham Beeches. Fairy flies are interesting objects for the microscope, but owing to their minute size they are seldom seen, and are probably unknown to most people. Yet they are abundant both in individuals and species as is indicated by Mr. Enock's experience. For during the last thirty-five years, as he remarks, he has "captured hundreds of specimens, composing eight new genera running up and down the panes of glass of a small conservatory, as well as on those of the house."

REPORTED NIGHTINGALE IN SCOTLAND.

It is generally accepted that the northern limit of the nightingale in this country is a few miles beyond York. In their recent important paper on the distribution of this species in "British Birds," Messrs. Ticehurst and Jourdain suggest that it is restricted by physical barriers in the shape of mountain ranges or elevated areas. On this view, however, it is difficult to understand why having got as far as York it did not spread over Ourham and Northumberland or even into suitable parts of Scotland. Hitherto there have been no records of its occurrence in the latter country, but in a recent issue of the "Annals of Scottish Natural History," it is announced that a single specimen of the nightingale was obtained on the Isle of May in the Firth of Forth on the 9th May, 1911.

PROBABLY A WANDERER.

If the discovery, made by Miss Baxter and Mr. Rintoul, is anthenticated we have here an important addition to the bird fauna of Scotland, as a well as a fact which must modify our theories as to the distribution of the nightingale. The question, of course, arises whether the occurrence represents a stray individual which has lost its way, or a normal extension of the range of the bird. The fact that the wide region between York and the Firth of Forth is free from nightingales suggests that the former is the true explanation. And the bird might have been blown over from Denmark in some strong easterly gale. If it is a normal visitor to that part of Scotland, it is a remarkable fact that it has never hitherto been recorded. Its occurrence there, again, adds to the difficulty of explaining its remarkable distribution.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S NIGHTINGALES.

It is interesting to recall in this connection the attempt made many years ago to bring the nightingale to Scotland. Sir John Sinclair had nightingales' eggs brought from the South and placed in robins' nests on his estate. The young nightingles were duly reared by the robins, and departed in the autumn. Owing to the well-known fact that young birds return to the district, where they were reared, it was hoped that they would come back in the spring. But they were never seen again. It seems highly improbable, but is it just possible that Sir John Sinclair's nightingles have returned year by year to Scotland, but in such small numbers as hitherto to have escaped observation?

ORIGIN OF DOMESTIC CATTLE.

In describing his investigations of the skulls of oxen from the Roman station at Newstead, Melrose, in the "Zoological Society Reports," Mr. J. Cossar Ewart discusses the origin of the domestic breeds. These skulls, he concludes, lend no support to the view that all European cattle are descended from the Urus (Bos primigenius.) Nor do they indicate that all European, Indian, and African breeds originate from the Asiatic Urus (Bos nomadicus). The Celtic shorthorn seems more nearly related to the zebu of India than to the European Urus. Nearly related to the Urus are the polled black Galloway cattle and the "wild" white Cadzow cattle. The general conclusion to be drawn seems to be that as in other cases of the domestic breeds, many wild forms have contributed. Different races of men have availed themselves of various wild forms, and the intercourse of the former has led to the crossing of the latter. Thus the issue has been confused, and the indications of the actual ancestry obscured.

NEW EDIBLE FROG.

France is not the only country where the frog is esteemed as an article of diet. And among other nations the Burmese seem to have added it to the national menu. In the Records of the Indian Museum, Mr. N. Annandale describes a new species of edible frog in Burma. But although new to science this frog has been previously known to the Burmese as an article of diet. It had, in fact, been confused with another species (Rana tigrina) frequenting the same localities. The new species, however, which has been named Rana burkilli, buries itself in the embankments of the rice fields in dry weather, while the other remains active throughout the year. It also differs in having a less pointed snout, and the skin of the back less warty. The upper surface of the body is dull brown spotted with black, the lower surface being likewise marked with black.

TRIUMPHS OF CHEMISTRY.

"Triumphs and Wonders of Modern Chemistry," by Dr. G. Martin is as the sub-title indicates, a popular treatise on modern chemistry and its marvels, written in non-technical language for general readers and students. It is attractively written and well illustrated and one thinks that Dr. Martin's volume is certain to awaken and sustain the interest of any intelligent reader. The mystery of matter, the underworld of atoms, the wondrous story of the elements, the marvels of chemical change are first of all dealt with. The chapter on hydrogen shows how intimately chemistry is related to our daily life, how this element is present when worlds are formed and when they are dissipated, how liquid hydrogen is made and its value to the investigator, nor is the modern theory of the structure of the hydrogen atom forgotten. Liquid air introduces us to the speculations of Arrhenius and the possibilities of planetary atmospheres. How our existence depends on our supply of oxygen, its use in restoring flooded tunnels and exploring exploded mines, and many graphically told instances both of life-saving and of catastrophe due to the life-supporting element, make chapter viii. quite exciting reading. As we read of nitrogen we get a glimpse of the manner in which some day many of the constituents of our food may be drawn from the air. Carbon brings us to coal and diamonds, and carbon dioxide to many wonderful caverns, including the Bottomless Pit, which it is a relief to find is but 175ft. deep. Sulphur recall the gallant Montano's descent into the crater of Popocatepetl, and leads up to the graphically told story of the gallantry of the workman Griffin in the caisson accident at the building of the Chesapeake lighthouse. Perhaps one has said enough to indicate the scope of a book the study of which might prove an "ideal holiday task" to boys. By most young people and by many of their elders it will be greedily devoured.

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HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

For Dismissal.

1-11 Edgelow G W and Co Hassan Miya Camroodin and Sons vs the S S "Gymarie" and another Bicknell M and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

641-10 Tyabji D and Co Motilal Tejmull vs Hanumanbux Sewjiram and another Dadachanji and P

881-10 Shamrao M and H Dahebai vs Manockbai widow and another Ardeshir H D and Co

962-10 Manockal and Co Ruttansi Assaria and Co vs Turner Morrison and Co Crawford B and Co

922-10 Khanderao L and M Anandbibi and others vs Ramabai widow and another Thakurdas and Co

835-10 Captain and V Hasham Bilal and another vs Hawabai widow and another Thakurdas and Co

731-10 Captain and V Papa Miya Karim Mahomed and another vs Haji Hiraji Kulloo Kanga and S

825-10 Bicknell M and R Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtulla Jaimul Abedin and others Manchersha and N Shamrao M and H

580-10 Madhowji K and C Chogmal Balkissondas vs Dewchand Tarachand and others Bhaishankar K G

624-10 Bicknell M and K Damji Keshowji vs Raichand Vadhubai and others Matubhai J and M

935-09 Malvi H M and K Ramchandra Ellapa hingal and others Khanderao H and M Jehangir M and S

843-10 J R Patell and Co Ayeshabai vs Rabiabai and another Jehangir G and B

694-10 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jimbabai widow and another vs Marwady Jasiram Kirparam Edgelow G W and Co

582-09 N B Vakil Saibai widow vs Tookaram Luxman Balekar and others Subnis and G

571-08 Jehangir and S Madhowji Gopalji vs Govindji Vassonji and another Daphtary F and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Consent Decree.

417-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahimbhoy Khadirbhoy and others vs Goolamalli Rassoolji Nanu H and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

826-10 S A Tayabji Amtullaboo vs Mahomedally Hassonali Khambhahi Jamshedji R and D

263-10 Jehangir M and S Chabildas Jeenabhai vs Amritbhai widow and others Tyabjee D and Co Jamshedji R and D Jehangir M and S Part heard

For Further Hearing and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

814-08 Motichand and D Salebhbai Eusufalli vs Abdul Hoosein Rajbhoy and others Jamshedji R P and Co Motichand and D

Long Causes.

899-10 Manecklal and T Bhagirathibai widow vs Ragho Babaji and others Manecklal and T S B Mehta

276-10 Tyabjee D and Co Keshowlal Varajlal vs Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein Pestonji R K and Co

379-10 Jehangir M and S Hookamchand Sharoofchand vs Hanumanbux Shivjiram and another Dadachanji and C

813-10 Bicknell M and Mahomed Ibrahim bin Gulam Saheb Lynday vs Abdul Latif Jitayakar and others Mirza M and M Jehangir G and B Payne and Co F P P Captain and V In person

759-10 Smetham B and Co Velji Soonderji vs Ghellabhai Jugjiwan and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co.

622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ashware Mirza M and Co.

965-10 Mulla and M Karson Raja vs Mulji Pocha and another Khanderao H and M

991-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla Nathu vs Bai Fatmabai widow and another Tyabji D and Co

995-10 Cr

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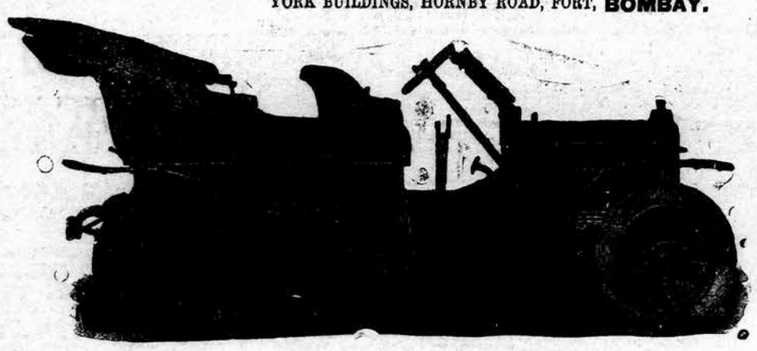

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